THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 43.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY 23RD OCTOBER.

AS USUAL vaccination began as an imperial undertaking, and it is now proposed to be thrown upon the municipal fund of towns as a local charge. We have received an official paper from which we perceive that the Government of India, in reviewing the report on vaccination in Bengal for the year 1874-75, remarks, with reference to the large proportion, about 90 per cent., of the cost of vaccination borne by the State, that it seems desirable that a much larger part of the expense should be borne by the people themselves, and that the support of vaccination should be made more a matter of self-government through municipalities, and by other local funds, as is already the case in other parts of India. As a matter of course the local Government has called upon the Municipal Commissioners of the several towns under its control to employ vaccinators at their expense. This is the way the local burdens are increased, while the imperial burdens remain undiminished.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION has the following hit at the *Pioneer*:

"The *Pioneer* once professed to be a paper written by "gentlemen for gentlemen." It might abbreviate the statement into the assertion that it is written by "gentlemen's gentlemen." We had the pleasure to be present at its birth, for the *Pioneer* is our junior, and we are not aware that blue blood had anything to do with its inception. Possibly the *Pioneer* may believe that nature makes a man, and a tailor a gentleman, and certainly whilst sneering at everything that may befit a man, the Pioneer has always had a regard for good clothes, a certain mannerism, the cultivation of good Society, and the small-talk of gentlemen. These characteristics no doubt, are desirable, if not inseparable signs of a gentleman, but truthfulness to oneself and others is at least as important a feature in the rara avis referred to We admit however that the *Pioneer* has been true to itself. As regards the public it knows better than to oblige an ungrateful world, and should it die, as *even times covers must*, its fate may be to die gorged with wealth, but it will never be remembered as having defended the weak, opposed the strong or espoused a just cause not in favor with those who could reward with invitations to dinner and emasculated information."

THE ABOVE PAPER publishes the following extract from a letter dated Constantinople the 19th September last:

"I must tell you once for all that there is really no cause whatever for you to be anxious. We are perfectly quiet and unmolested here. Were it not for lint and bandages, which we (the ladies of the place) are preparing for the poor wounded, we would have no idea that a war is waging almost at our door.

We are all here in favor of the Turks, because they are most unjustly attacked on all sides. I, as a Christian, assure you that the Mahomedan here is far more tolerant than is the Christian."

This is the opinion of many disinterested persons.

IT IS STATED that Mr. F. Laveile, Mining Engineer, Madras, believes he has found lead and silver ore in the Cuddapah District in sufficient quantities to repay the working. He has therefore applied to Government for the exclusive right for three years to prospect and search for minerals over ten square miles of the Cuddapah District with a view (should he be successful in his search) to Government giving him such a concession as will enable him to find capital to open up the mineral resources of the district.

THERE IS at least one Anglo-Indian paper, which sympathizes with and supports the *European*. It is the *Bengal Times*, from which we give the following choice bits for the delectation of the reader:

"The amount of nonsense that appears in the press regarding race-equality is simply humiliating to our national character for veracity. While we profess to despise the Native for his lying and hypocrisy, how are we any better in point of moral probity when we flatter his self-love by a protestation of equality? While we in secret resent the very implication of his right to share in the administration of the country. how can we find it in our conscience to advocate a policy which affects to create rights out of a natural love of justice and then to defend those supposed rights as though they were the outcome of given principles we had marked out for pursuance from the beginning of our relations with the Natives. The greatest cant of the age is the sickly affectation of denationalised Englishmen to sympathise with the Natives in all their habits of thought and national impulses."

Bravo! By way of commentary on the above we may mention, as we see it stated, that the editor of the *European* was hauled up by the Madras Police the other day on a charge of "drunk and incapable."

AT THE meeting of the Oriental Congress at St. Petersburg, a proposal was submitted that representations *should be made to the* Governments of England and Russia on the necessity of extending mutual protection to scientific travellers of both nations in Central Asia.

TUESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

HIS GRACE the Governor of Madras paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Viziniagram in the seat of his dominions and was received with great state and pomp.

THE LONDON EXAMINER makes the following remarks on Indian Finance:

"The reader fully understands the financial situation in the various departmental offices of India. Every chief and subordinate must watch every anna and fraction thereof with as much anxiety as if there were pickpockets on the premises. He is even expected to victimise himself if the occasion demands it. Now we would expect that the first example of such heroic virtue would be set by the Supreme Government itself. The moral effect of self-abnegation in the vice-regal quarters would be overwhelming. But instead of grimly resolving not to incur any outlay "not absolutely indispensable," the Supreme Government is bent on spending large sums on a military show, and fireworks, next New Year's Day at Delhi. An Indian contemporary lately made a curious remark to the effect that the troops destined for the Delhi review would consist mainly of regiments just happening to be moving about from one station to another. Of course nobody was silly enough to believe that 16,000 men and forty-eight guns would chance to be pottering about the country during the first week of January exactly at the time they might be wanted to assist at a big *tumasha* in honour of the "Windsor" proclamation. The secret of the announcement was perhaps a nervous fear of the effect, on the public mind, of the Governments extravagance in these impecunious times. It is not likely that the show can be properly worked off for less than five or six lakhs of rupees. "Brock and Company are engaged to provide fireworks." Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion—of His Excellency's resolve to screw every department to the uttermost! Only the pyrotechnic department is to escape sacrifice; and Brock and Company's fireballs and spark-cascades are to lighten up the plains of Delhi, as if to signify scornful triumph over the P. W. D. and her sisters in adversity. Brock and Company are not foolish enough to decline business, for the good of the State; and if they were trifled with now, they might sue His Excellency for damages. But being a man of unbounded pluck, the Viceroy ought to be equal to the task of facing the pyrotechnic department. At least a special copy of the Resolution might be sent to its managers. If the worst came to the worst, the Viceroy might summarily stop Brock's commission, and prepare to stand the consequences."

Is it too late?

LUDWIG PODHORSSKY, the Hungarian Orientalist, who for thirty years has devoted himself to the study of Eastern idioms, has just brought out, in German, the first part of an 'Etymological Lexicon of the Magyar Language, genetically explained from Chinese Roots and Stems.' M. Podhorssky has at this moment under the press a 'Tibetan-Chinese Comparative Lexicon,' written in English; a 'Genetic System of the Chinese Language,' in French; a 'Chinese-Sanskrit-Magyar Comparative Lexicon,' and a 'Comparative Lexicon, and a 'Comparative Grammar of Chinese with all Turanian Languages,' both in German; lastly, an 'Accadian Glossary, Explained by Chinese,' in French. The extraordinary proficiency of this Hungarian linguist and *savant*, who writes in ten languages, and who has studied about fifty of them, may be gathered from the fact of his having translated some songs of the Iliad into the French of the thirteenth century, which Littre read before the Paris Academy.

HERE IS ANOTHER Fuller case which requires a Fuller investigation. A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* furnishes the following facts:

"I venture to ask you to make public the circumstances connected with the case, as they seem to me to afford an apt illustration of the glorious uncertainty of the law and a curious corollary to the Fuller case, the Pope case, the Kirkwood cases, and other leading cases of Black versus White. In this case Black suffered in his person, and White, to the extent of Rs. 20, in his purse. Listen to the story;—Black is sent by his master to White's shop to ask for a pair of boots which had been sent there to be mended, the letter from Blacks master being addressed to the advertised manager of White's Boot Department who had received and answered former communications from Black's master. But White has quarreled with his manager and they have parted. White is incensed at the fact of a letter addressed to his late manager being brought to his shop, and accordingly with a stick assaults Black whose master had made a mistake which even the Magistrate found to be a perfectly natural one, for it is not to be supposed that Black's master knew of White's quarrels.

The Magistrate took a day to consider his judgment, and on the following day found that the complainant (Black) was a most respectable man that no grave or sudden provocation had been proved, although Black might possibly have said what he had to say somewhat boldly, and that the real cause of the assault was White's annoyance at a letter being brought to his shop addressed to his late assistant with whom he had quarreled

After finding all this the Magistrate, who had seen the broken stick and *several bruises*, remarks that he will give Mr. Bertola (White) the benefit of the doubt (query, what doubt?) and accept his statement that he struck the native once. Mr. Bird C. S. and Barrister-at-law accordingly proceeds to administer justice by fining Mr. Bertola Rs. 20, of which 10 are awarded to Complainant, a decision which astonished no one more than the defendant himself.'

It will be seen from the above that this Fuller case requires a Fuller investigation.

THE PIONEER says that Mr. P. Robinson, one of the Professors at the Muir College, Allahabad, and Reporter on the Vernacular Press, having been reported absent without leave since the 2nd of June, his services are dispensed with, with effect from that date. This gentleman is, we believe, the son of the late editor of the *Pioneer*. He was the editor of the *Chameleon* issued from the *Pioneer* Press.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE leaves Simla on a tour of inspection on the 27th instant. *Cui bono*? He has been nearly two years in office, but what has he done?

HELL GATE, New York, was blown up on the afternoon of September 24, thus bringing to a successful close the seven years' work of opening a navigable passage for ocean steamers from Long Island Sound into New York Harbour. Fifty thousand pounds of dynamite were used in under-mining the rock obstructions, and were exploded by electricity. The explosion was heard at a distance of ten miles, and a tremor like a slight earthquake was felt in New York City and the localities contiguous to Hell Gate. Contrary to the generally felt apprehensions of the people and the predictions of many eminent engineers no accident occurred and no damage was done. And our torpedo explosion here! They manage these things much better in America.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following:

"One noticeable fact in Simla is the abundance of chuprassies in red coats. This is a growing abuse. Every petty Rajah that comes to Simla, and indeed every zemindar and Baboo at Calcutta imitates the example set by the Government of India of clothing all his followers in red coats. In Moghul times, red was the imperial colour. The imperial pavilions and liveries were all scarlet. The liveries of the Governor-General, from Warren Hastings to Lord Dalhousie, were red in like manner. In the days of Lord Canning and Lord Elgin, the colour was nowhere to be seen but at the Government House and the Foreign Office. Whether the present abuse is worth correcting is a matter worthy perhaps of consideration. It would certainly not have been tolerated under Moghul rule, nor in any European country. Perhaps, the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen may be attended with a change of livery. If so, it might be as well to issue strict orders that no feudatory or subject should be permitted for the future to assume the imperial colour, whatever it may happen to be."

So long as the Government does not issue a specific order people cannot be blamed for not following it.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

LORD DERBY received a Deputation of London citizens, who met at the Guildhall, on the Eastern question. The Lord Mayor headed the Deputation. The Foreign Minister gave a mild reproof to those who have been talking so wildly on the subject. His Lordship said: "Those whose action in the matter is confined to words are free to use what words they please (a laugh); but those on whom the responsibility for action falls are in a different position, and the standard by which you must judge them is not what they may think themselves free to say, but what they have done." We wish this truth were fully realized in all matters by irresponsible talkers.

LORD DERBY thus argued against an autumn session of Parliament:

"To the best of my recollection it is a thing which has been done only twice in the last 20 years, and on each of those occasions it was done because measures were proposed for which the consent of Parliament was necessary, and which did not admit of delay. One of those occasions was in the winter of 1854, when we were involved in the Crimean War, and when various urgent measures connected with the prosecution of the war had to be proposed. The other instance was in 1867, when we were unfortunate enough to find ourselves involved in the Abyssinian Expedition, and when, the necessity for that expedition having arisen during the Recess, it was a matter of course that Parliament should be called together to vote the necessary supplies at the earliest possible moment. But in the present instance we are not at war. We are not in the least likely to go to war. (Hear, hear) We have not got to ask for supplies, nor have we any Parliamentary measures of urgency to propose. (Cries of "Oh!") I say again, no measures of urgency to be proposed in Parliament. You do not apprehend, I suppose, that the regulation of Eastern affairs is to be dealt with by a Bill brought into the House of Commons. (Laughter.) There are, therefore, only two reasons for which it can be desirable that Parliament should assemble. One is to influence negotiations which are actually in progress. (Hear, hear.) The other is to pass a judgment, favourable or unfavourable, as the

case may be, upon these negotiations when they are completed. Now, in the latter case, I do not myself see why time is of such special importance. If the question is only of approving or disapproving what has been done in regard to negotiations which are actually concluded, and by the result of which the country is bound, it seems to me, speaking with deference to the judgment of others, that this is work which may as well be done in January or February as in November. If, on the other hand, the object of summoning Parliament is to give an influence and a direction to negotiations in progress (hear, hear), then you will excuse me for saying that, taking the very earliest date which would now be possible, you would still very likely be too late. (Laughter.)

HIS LORDSHIP thus alluded to the charge of intolerance against the Turk :

"I cannot agree to the doctrine set forth in one passage of the Address to the Queen—that the ill-usage of Eastern Christians by Mahomedans or by the Turkish Government is due to the fact that English support has been given to the Porte. I should look at matters from an exactly opposite point of view. So long as it was thought in Europe, as for some centuries it was thought, a religious duty to make war upon Turks, so long Christian races which were in any manner subject to Turkish domination might naturally expect ill-usage. But intolerance is not confined to any nation or to any creed, and the less we show of it ourselves the stronger our hands will be and the freer our consciences will be in repressing manifestations of it elsewhere. (Hear, hear.)

LORD DERBY thus vindicated the policy of H. Ms'. Government :

"I deny utterly the theory that we have been in favour of the Turks as against the Christians. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") We have been in favour of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire; but, as I have explained, or endeavoured to explain, in this room before to another audience, that is an entirely different matter. If as no doubt is true, things have grown rather than better within the last year or so, I do not think you have got far to look for the cause which have produced that result. With an insane Sovereign, with a bankrupt Treasury, with a civil war widely extended, and to a considerable extent supported from abroad, with Ministers and officials shifted in the most arbitrary and capricious manner from post to post at a day's notice, it is really not too much to say that the state of Turkey, during the last year or so, has been almost one of administrative anarchy, in which nearly every function of government has been in abeyance.

LORD DERBY thus disposed of Mr. Lowe's proposal to let Turkey take care of herself :

"That is the plan of simply washing our hands of the whole affair and letting the Turkish Empire drift where it pleases. Now, I think it is quite a sufficient answer to a proposition of that kind to say that if we were to act upon it in practice, and if, as the result of our abstention, an internecine war, marked by every circumstance of cruelty and atrocity, were to follow, the public feeling of the country—the feeling which has been so strongly excited by the events of the last few weeks—would make it impossible for us to persevere in such a policy. (Hear, hear.)"

HIS LORDSHIP thus noticed Mr. Gladstone's proposal :

"It is to turn the Turks as a governing power altogether out of Europe (cheers), leaving them a nominal suzerainty and fixed tribute, but nothing more. (Hear, hear.) Now, perhaps, you will hear me with patience while I make one or two comments upon that proposal. In the first place, if the policy which you there indicate is a sound policy, I do not see why you are to be arrested by the arbitrary geographical line you have drawn. If it is a fact that government by the Porte, however modified or however controlled, is utterly and incurably bad (cheers)—if, I say, that is the view you take, I do not understand why you so entirely ignore the claims of those several millions of Christians who inhabit the Asiatic provinces of the Turkish Empire. I do not know why your interposition is to end at Constantinople; and yet nobody, as far as I have heard, has proposed to do anything for those of whom I speak. But there is something more. You cannot, as reasonable men, suppose that the Government of the Porte will commit political suicide. You cannot suppose that it would willingly and without resistance allow itself to be turned out of Europe. (Hear.) Very well. Then you will be obliged to use force. ("Hear," and Voice.—"We do not object.") You do not object? (Cries of "No, no," and a Voice.—"We do not want any war") You do not object? But who is to do it? (A Voice.—"Russia.") Who will be with you? I can tell you who will be against you. There is at least one European Power which I have no doubt would resist, even at the cost of war, the substitution of a Sclavonic for a Turkish State. France, Germany, Italy would look on. Just now, when I said, "Who will help you?" a voice answered, 'Russia.' Well, the Russian Government has never proposed a change so sweeping, and although it is rather a delicate matter to speculate upon what the policy and conduct of a foreign Government might be in circumstances which have not arisen, I very much doubt whether Russian policy would be served by a change of that kind. You must recollect that, whatever we may be, foreign Cabinets are not impulsive: they are not in the least likely to be drawn into a crusade of this kind unless they see clearly some national benefit which is likely to arise out of it. We should, therefore, according to the proposition which I am now discussing, and which I see finds much favour in this room, be left without an ally, and with at least one European opponent, to undo by force our own work of 20 years ago, with all Europe perplexed at the suddenness of our change, and probably with every Continental politician ascribing to us some deep and incomprehensible plan of national aggrandizement (Hear, hear.)"

HIS LORDSHIP then unfolded his own policy :

"Every country has in one way or another to solve the problem of reconciling central authority with local institutions, and I believe the best of the Turks themselves are aware that their system of extreme and despotic centralization—a system carried to its height only in recent times and imported from Europe—has been to them a misfortune and a mistake. I do not conceal from you or from myself that to bring about reforms in the sense I have indicated will be a difficult task, though it will not be so difficult to bring them about as to make them work when they are brought about. (Laughter.) But I believe it can be done and I am sure it ought to be tried. (Cheers.)

Equal treatment to Mahomedan and Christian; better administration for both; security for life and property; effectual guarantees (ironical laughter) against a repetition of such outrages as those which all Europe has seen with so much disgust;—these are practical objects, and for those objects we shall labour. (Hear, hear.) I do not at all wish to disguise the fact that what has happened in Bulgaria has to a certain extent changed the position not only of our own Government, but of every European Government, in regard to Turkey and the East of Europe (Cheers.) As regards the two belligerents, Servia and Montenegro, I do not think it necessary or desirable that I should express any opinion as to the merits of the quarrel in which they are engaged. When parties appeal to arms, the solution which follows is to a considerable extent independent of the merits of the original dispute. But looking to the military position, I think that, no decisive success having been obtained on either side (A Voice.—"Lord Beaconsfield said that Servia was 'crushed.'"), both parties may fairly and that honourably treat the matter as a drawn game, and return to the *status quo*. We could hardly ask for concessions from Turkey for enemies who have been defeated; and, on the other hand, I am sure that the wisest as the most generous policy on the part of the Porte, and of those who in any degree control the action of the Porte, is to abstain from pressing for any penalty from an unsuccessful opponent. (Hear, hear.) I cannot tell you that peace is absolutely decided, but I may say that the dispositions on all sides are favourable; and, for my own part, I not only hope, but confidently believe, that we shall see this quarrel brought to an end without any further effusion of blood. (Cheers.)'

THURSDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received the fourth annual report of the Jamalpore Charitable Society ending 31st May last. The Society had on its rolls in the year of report 52 members. It afforded relief to 86 lepers, 22 blind and 88 lame and infirm persons. It also gave aid to 51 boys and girls under tuition. Besides these charities it rendered help to destitute travellers to the extent of Rs. 32-2-9 and raised a special subscription for the relief of 400 beggars last winter for the purpose of supplying them food and clothing. Like the *Hitkary Sobha* of Otterparah the Society's scope is very large but resources very limited. We commend the institution to the patronage of charitably-disposed persons.

WE THANK Mr. Turnbull, the always obliging Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, for a copy of the Map of Calcutta. It is very neatly got up, and will make a table ornament.

THE PAY of the officers of the Assay Department has been revised. With retrospective effect from the 21st of February, the pay of an assay master is to be Rs. 1,750, rising to Rs. 100 every two years till it reaches Rs. 2,250. The pay of a deputy assay master, who is an officer of the army, is Rs. 600 for the first six years, Rs. 650 for the next, and then he gets a yearly increase of Rs. 100 till his pay reaches a maximum of Rs. 1,200. The assay master moreover gets his perquisites. Will nothing be done for the wretched Assistant Surgeons? They are mostly natives and have no friends in England.

WE LEARN from a telegram that there were great rejoicings at Gwalior to signalize the Queen's Assumption of the Imperial Title. The Maharajah Scindiah received the Resident, Colonel Hutchinson, and the principal British Officers in the Durbar in the afternoon. A magnificent dinner, pyrotechnic display, and ball were given to the whole station at night, 150 guests present. Rs. 2,000 were distributed among the British Soldiers in the Cantonment, both European and Native, to spend as they wished. Scindiah's after-dinner speech, through Colonel Hutchinson the Resident, was full of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. He testified his appreciation of British rule, and expressed his readiness to show his fealty to the Queen as Empress. This toast was enthusiastically drunk, all the ladies and gentlemen standing. Colonel Hutchinson then proposed Scindiah's health, and expressed in warm terms England's appreciation of his loyalty.

MR. BERNARD returns next month and goes back to Nagpore.

THE ORIENTAL TITLE for the Empress of India is *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which was suggested by Sir William Muir.

IT IS stated that Lord Lytton "approves of the Duke of Buckingham's action in the Weld case." This is as it should be.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR of Indore has determined to send two pupils to the proposed Agricultural School at Sydapet, Madras. These pupils will get Rs 25 a month for three years and Rs. 100 for the purchase of books. The students will be examined in Madras before admission, but they must be Maharattas.

NOT LONG AGO it was reported that Gunner William Buckland of F. 11th Battery of Royal Artillery at Saugor, struck a punkah cooly, from the effects of which the man died. He was tried by a jury at the Court of Sessions, and the jury, says the *Pioneer*, which was composed of both Europeans and Natives, were unanimously of opinion that the blow which ruptured the spleen, was more of the nature of a push intended to arouse the deceased, who was at the time asleep in the verandah than a kick intended to hurt him. The Judge, Colonel Lucie Smith, in discharging the accused, expressed his dissent from the verdict of the jury, but added that as it was a unanimous one, arrived at after a careful and patient inquiry, no further action would be taken in the matter. We hope the charge to the jury will be published.

FRIDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received a letter protesting against the meeting lately held at Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur's house. It is not customary with us to publish letters, which have already appeared in other papers. We may, however, say that a public meeting cannot be quashed by a private meeting. But the best test of the confidence reposed by the Mahomedan community in the two meetings will be the amount of subscriptions which each Committee will raise.

THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM in reviewing the Indore Administration Report, says: "On the whole we think that the Report contains abundant evidence of the moral and material prosperity of the city of Indore, which has been so fortunate as to secure the services of one of the ablest and most enlightened members of the Hindu community. The existence of such men as Mr. Ragoonath Row and several others we might name, goes far to refute the notion that the native is incapable of high administrative and judicial ability."

THE BHARAT MIHIR, the local vernacular journal of Mymensingh, we quote the *East*, publishes in its correspondence columns a startling account of what it calls a misdeed of Moulvi Syud Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate of Tangail. He is said to have severely beaten a servant of a zemindar of that district for no offence whatever. It is stated that Mr. Pawsey, Magistrate of Mymensingh, has transferred this gentleman to the Sub-Division of Kishoregunge.

A CORRESPONDENT at Furreedpore thus writes under date the 23rd instant :

"The Zemindars of Katalipara in the District of Faridpur were disturbed with internal and incessant quarrels with each other, in which blood was not very unfrequently shed. The District Officer, seeing no hope of bringing about a reconciliation between the Zemindars and being unable to prevent the more powerful and rapacious parties from encroaching upon the rights of their weaker neighbours, has at last attached their zemindari, and appointed Mr. Owen, the late District Superintendent of Police of Faridpur, as Manager for the better and peaceful administration of the Estate.

Bloodshed and frequent quarrels amongst the Zemindars the above arrangement of the District Officer has indeed effectually prevented, and for which some of the Zemindars are grateful to him. The system is not, however, working in a way quite conducive to the well-being of the Estate. Mr. Owen, the Manager, is, we hear, indiscriminately giving away *Dakhilas* for *Patni* holdings of which there had been no existence in the Zemindari—and to such persons who have never had any claim or pretension whatever.

The Zemindari of Katalipara consists of 1,26,000 biggas of land, yielding nearly 50,000 Rupees annually, an income vastly small in comparison with the size of the Estate. This sum had been so long thrown to the four winds of heaven owing to the internal feuds amongst the Zemindars. However the appointment of a Manager promised a better state of things. But, we are sorry to say, it has not yet fulfilled the promise. The Collector ought to look into the affairs of the estate."

OUR GHATTAL Correspondent sends us the following account of the flood at Ghattal :

"On the 11th instant a flood occurred at Ghattal such as the people here had never witnessed before, and compared with which the flood of 1868 was nothing. From morning the river Silye began to rise, and at noon it was so high that apprehensions were felt of an inundation. Our worthy Sub-divisional Officer Babu Hari Madhan Sen immediately employed a large number of coolies, and began to take measures for raising the embankment in its weak points. The coolies were divided in gangs, and each gang was placed under an officer, the Babu being employed in superintending the work of all. He was here, there and every-where, encouraging the people to come to the work with unabated zeal, and at evening when it was found really difficult to protect the embankment the Babu by himself working set example to the others, and every man in the town began to work with his own hands—unhappily the river was rising at such a rate that nothing could save the embankment. At about 10 o'clock at night the strand road was nearly washed away, and there were dangerous cracks in several parts of it. Our Sub-divisional Officer caused it to be lighted, and some parts of it fenced to prevent accidents. Sometimes after, there almost simultaneously two breaches were caused in the embankment, and water began to flow in to the town with a deafening noise. The town Constables were then sent round to the interior for warning the people to take care of themselves, and after this was done the Babu went to Nimtola where a very bad breach in the right side embankment was apprehended. Owing partly to breaches in the left side and partly to the timely raising of the embankment the much-feared breach was averted.

What our Sub-divisional officer afterwards did we cannot say, for we were all at this time busy in saving our own lives and in removing our properties. Early in the morning, however, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large number of boats (we cannot say how and when they were collected) being dispatched from the ghat opposite to the Sub-divisional cutchery to the different parts of the town for getting the poor people removed to places of safety, and by about 1 o'clock every life was safe. In the afternoon about 200 people were fed in the sub-divisional residence, and boats were sent with rice to the interior of the town for distribution to those who had not left their houses, and who had nothing to eat. On the following day also rice was distributed, and *moodies* were sent in boats to the different parts of the town for selling rice and other articles. This arrangement gave the people, who had means and opportunity of purchasing things for otherwise they would either be compelled to receive charity which many people do not like to do or to go without their food. The flood then subsided, and communication was opened with the Bazar.

What a flood it was you will be able to realize from the fact that the Bazar and all the public roads were under seven or eight feet of water, and for two days big boats used to pass upon it. More than 500 houses have been down, and properties of considerable value have been lost or destroyed, but we are happy to be able to say that owing to the energetic measures adopted by our Sub-divisional Officer not a single life has been lost

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Every one thought from the experience of 1868 that a good number of lives would be lost, but thank God such has not been the case—and this be it said to the credit of our Sub-divisional Officer who deserves the greatest credit for his thoughtful indefatigable exertions. He is truly looked upon by the people as their *ma bap*, and his work in connection with the flood will make him ever remembered by them.

P. S.—The Executive and the Superintending Engineers have just come here, and the former is now at the Sub-divisional Officer's house. I shall communicate to you if anything important is done by them."

SATURDAY 28TH OCTOBER.

A COMMILAH CORRESPONDENT communicates to us the following horrible tale. There lived in a village under thanna Laksham in the Tipperah district a man commonly called Manjea, aged about 50 years, his wife about 25 years old. The husband and wife never agreed with each other, there were perpetual family quarrels and bickerings. The man it would appear was jealous. About a month ago matters had come to a climax, and the husband leaving home of a morning left word with the wife not to attend to the cooking nor even to stay in the house on pain of his severe displeasure. The man returned in the evening, took his meal and went to sleep in the verandah, in which also slept the wife with her two daughters, one aged 5 years and the other three. In the dead of night the woman killed her two children, and set fire to the hut in which the cattle were kept. The cracking of the fire and the heat roused the man, who called out his neighbours for help. They came in, saw the tragic scene, and found the woman about to commit suicide. When questioned about her doings she seemed quite stupefied. The case is under trial.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Lucknow Times* that "an influential meeting of the Talukdars of Oudh was held at the Baradari Kaiser Bagh, in furtherance of the objects of the Northbrook Memorial Committee of Calcutta." A sum of Rs. 3,555 was subscribed on the spot.

Even the mighty are not exempt from the peccadillos of domestics. It is stated that Lord and Lady Lytton were detained at Narkundah for some days in consequence of the tent poles belonging to the camp equipage not having arrived in time. Who is to hang?

WE TAKE the following from the *London Examiner*:

"To liberty-loving Englishmen which means, we suppose, all Englishmen, the history of the struggles for the free expression of opinion, whether in writing or in speaking, which marked the latter end of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century, must always be of deep interest. The names of Junius, Wilkes, Horne, Tooke, Cobbett, and William Hone, men who, whatever their faults may have been, certainly did much for that freedom which we now enjoy, deserve worthy record in our annals. Mr. James Routledge, in a volume shortly to be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., has thrown into a connected story the stirring events which group around these names, and it may be expected that his volume will form a valuable contribution to the history of popular progress in England."

THE FOLLOWING advertizement appears in the *Pioneer*:

Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Persons desiring space for private Camps on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, to be held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Imperial Assemblage, Executive Committee, Delhi. No answers will be sent to such applications, but they will be duly registered, and all requirements will be complied with as far as may be practicable.

By order of the Executive Committee.

F. C. DAUKES,
Secretary.

Delhi, 24th October 1876.

If the applicants are not to get answers, how are they to make their arrangements?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 20*th October*.—The Cabinet Council yesterday decided on no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war. There is to be no Autumn Session of Parliament, and nothing was resolved justifying the fears of British participation in war. The policy of Government is neutrality, and protection of English interests. The reports of alliance of the three empires is re-affirmed, but the situation is notwithstanding more pacific.

Lord Loftus goes to Livadia to facilitate the negotiations between England and Russia.

Bombay, 23*rd October*.—Hope continues that war will be averted.

Russia is arming, but apparently desirous to negociate.

Fighting continues in Servia and Montenegro. The troops of the latter province have captured the fortress of Medum.

Greece is mobilising troops.

Madras, 24*th October*, 22*h*. 30*m*.—Lord Lytton approves the Duke of Buckingham's action in the Weld case.

Attempt made last week to poison Mr. Thomas, the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. Weld's superior Thomas became seriously ill, after dinner, and the Doctor declared the food poisoned, the food and vomitted matter are forwarded here for chemical examination.

London, 23*rd October*.—According to latest accounts from the seat of war, the Turks are resuming the offensive in Servia. They made a successful attack on the Servian Army, and captured an important position at Krevet. The Turks have abandoned Montenegro, and Roumania is making warlike preparations. The terms for permanent peace demanded by Russia are administrative autonomy of insurgent provinces, and that Commissioners be appointed and protected by an armed force whilst watching execution of legislative reforms. The *Times* advises Turkey to yield.

London 24th October.—Parliament assembles on the 12th December.

The Porte have accepted a six weeks' armistice, renewable for six weeks or two months.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Vizier Midhat. The plotters have been arrested and exiled.

A Republic conspiracy has been discovered in Spain. Several Generals and others have been arrested.

London, 26*th October*.—The negotiations on the question of armistice continue. Meanwhile the Turks are gradually advancing towards Servia, and, according to Turkish official despatches, have captured Djums, becoming master of the road between Krutchovatz and Deligard. The Servians are depressed.

A NEW ENGLISH PERIODICAL—*The Japan Fortnightly Review*—has been established at Yokohama where several English papers are already published.

ACCORDING to the *Bharat Shangskarak*, we quote the *Indian Mirror*, an unpleasant scandal is being talked about in Assam, in which a Mr Akin, a planter, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his estate is situated, are likely to come to grief; the former for seducing a girl from the protection of her father, a Native Christian, living in the compound of an American Missionary; and the latter for refusing to take up the complaint against Mr Akin. The case has attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that Mr. Bruce Lane of the Board of Revenue is likely to succeed Sir Stuart Hogg as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. We hear that Mr. Lane succeeds Mr. Crawford as Collector of Customs, who retires in March next.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. The Question of the Day: Turk or Christian—an answer to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet; with a true narrative of the Bulgarian Horrors. By an Englishman. 2 Report on Civil and Criminal Justice in British Burmah for 1875. 3. Third Quarterly Report of the Health-Officer of Calcutta. Revised. 4. Map of Calcutta. 5. Testimonials of Dr. Prsasanna Kumar Roy.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876.

THE FAMINE AND THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

THE accounts which we continue to receive of the famine in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, are most harrowing. The Collector of Poona writes: "For the first few miles beyond Poona the crops are still on the ground, but they are rapidly drying up, and unless rain falls cannot expect to yield any grain. They are now being cut for forage. Beyond that distance the country is an absolute desert. Not a blade of grass nor a particle of grain is to be seen anywhere. The rivers and wells are drying up, and the cattle are dying of absolute starvation. The people are very thin and ill, and though there have been no deaths from starvation, it is very evident that something must speedily be done to alleviate the distress." The Collector of Sholapore says, "there is now no part of the district in which the condition of the people is not most deplorable and as there is no prospect of any crop whatever throughout by far the greater portion of the collectorate, there can be no doubt that a scarcity amounting to famine must be the result." Again: "I have no hesitation in declaring that the state of this district is in every way most unsatisfactory at the present time, and it stands to reason that it must rapidly became worse. A feeling of insecurity is becoming very prevalent, and the lower classes, who naturally are the first to suffer from the effects of the general scarcity, are becoming restless and reckless. If Government would purchase grain in a cheap market and supply it at a moderate price to labourers and others, it would have a highly beneficial effect, for prices have risen considerably of late, although there is as yet no scarcity of former year's grain in the district." The Revenue Commissioner of Ahmednugger says: "We are about to proceed to the Sholapore Collectorate, but we are already so impressed with the excessive character of the misery in those parts seen by us, and we are so fully convinced from various circumstances, and especially from the communications of the Collector of Sholapore Mr. Grant, that our visit there will bring before us a still worse and more universally spread calamity; that we should consider ourselves to blame in delaying to lay the very serious nature of the case before Government and to apply at once for relief works on a large scale." Such are the official accounts which have yet been laid before the public. The tales forwarded by private correspondents are still more harrowing. A correspondent of the *Times of India* sends the following account from Sholapore:

"Cattle are being offered at from two to four annas a head; in one village a cow was actually sold for a cake of jowaree; in the town itself the Hindus are forgetting their prejudices, and the butchers are busy slaughtering the beasts that are literally brought to them for—nothing. On the river banks hard by the town two thousand Dhungars (or shepherds) are encamped with their flock of 4,000 goats, resting awhile in their long and weary flight from the famine pest. Hundreds and thousands of starving creatures have already fled away into the Nizam's richer territory. The relief works are doing good service, but then only able-bodied people are employed, who can live close to their work, away from their homes and families; so men with these ties either starve hopelessly in their huts, or steal, with bag and baggage, kith and kin, away from British territory. In this way whole villages are deserted. Outrages are beginning to be frequent. In the town, on Monday, a crowd of famished people broke in broad daylight into the bungalow of one of the bheesties employed by Sholapore mill-owners, and took away Rs. 75, though they could hardly have expected to find so much. At Birapore fifty robbers entered a wealthy Bunniah's house and seized Rs. 22,000. Seventeen of the gang were caught. At a village near Bagulcote, another troop stormed a large grain godown and began to loot. The police came up, and there was a scrimmage. One of the robbers was killed, and the rest fled. Then, says the report, the hungry police themselves continued the looting and gutted the godown. Such are a few examples of the misery that is beginning to be rampant. But with famine stalks pestilence. At Kamptee some 3,000 men were employed on relief works, repairing an old tank; cholera broke out; ten cases proved fatal. Then the works were stopped. The merchants from fear and parsimony are closing their shops, and much of the grain in the market is rotten old stuff, which has been buried for years in readiness for straitened times. Mr. Grant is fighting tooth and nail against the exorbitant rise in price. He has brought grain from a distance into the open market, and has thus locally kept down the price at from 8½ to 8¾ seers to the rupee, instead of the 5 or 6 to which it was expected to have risen."

A Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writing from Nassick says:

"I am sorry to say that we are having bajree, the lowest kind of grain, now sold at eight to nine seers for the rupee; famine prices are *fast* spreading in this district, and it behoves Government to come to the rescue. Mr. Elliot has opened some relief works, which, though not large, are much needed in such places as Kulidun, Yeola, and Sinnar talookas. The whole of the district is in a very sad and gloomy condition. Some of the sowcars are pressing for payment of their debts, while others are buying up all the grain they can find. Though the very able Superintendent of Police, Captain W. H. Wilson, is doing his best to keep down offences, the police have really very hard work before them, for to obtain food many crimes and offences are committed. I have known cases of several poor men being brought up for stealing a few ears of bajree and jowaree. Some persons, I know, have been without food for 24 hours. Government should be up and doing. Thousands are flocking to the small works in progress." Thus from the northern parts of the Presidency we have the same reports of famine and destitution as in the southern.

We learn from Barsee that owing to the pressure of hunger three boys were sold by their parents for three seers of *jowaree* each, at that place. Very great distress at present prevails in that locality, and efforts ought to be made without loss of time to send relief to the poor people.

A correspondent in the South West Maharatha country thus writes to the *Times of India*:

"The sky is occasionally overcast with rain, but there are no real signs of rain. Sowing operations are entirely at a stand-still. Hills and plains are dry and dreary without a single blade of grass upon them, save in the fields that fringe the banks of the rivers. But even in these narrow strips of fields the crops are languishing for want of rain. If this, then, is the aspect of the whole country-side in the season of harvest and plenty, what will the desolation be in the dry season? Away from the rivers water is extremely scarce, and all the wells are dried up; even drinking water cannot be obtained without much time and trouble. The people are therefore forced to take their cattle to the riverside to quench their thirst, for five and six miles and more, and are daily seen walking up and down the bazaar streets, with baskets in their hands, eager to buy jowari, which they obtain with the greatest difficulty. But, when they do not get any jowari, they burst into tears, curse their bad luck, and return home dejected and disappointed. Fodder, too, is procured with great difficulty by persons in easy circumstances. The poor are unable to buy it, and their cattle are fast dying from starvation. Subsistence has now become quite precarious. The prices of all the articles of daily consumption have enormously risen. Grain, such as jowari, wheat, rice, and gram, is not to be had in the bazaar even for money. The supply of grain in the market is not at all equal to the demand. The grain dealers do not expose their grain for sale, either from fear of being robbed, or with the desire of making more money. If the cattle are not looked after as well as the people, few will live till next year to till the fields. Most of the poor people in towns are unable to obtain even sufficient food, though they work hard the whole day; while the lame, the blind, and the diseased, are actually starving. If such is the condition of men living in towns, you can easily imagine what must be the condition of those who live in villages where employment is now very scarce. Reports from those places inform us that nearly twenty per cent. of the population, in each village, get sufficient food; whereas the rest are starving. Most of the villagers have abandoned their lands and homes to go to distant provinces in search of employment. Going alone from one village to another has now

become quite unsafe. Men are robbed even of the very clothes they wear. The well-to-do people in villages and towns are in great fear of being robbed of what they have."

Native Opinion says, "it is a mistake to call this a 'scarcity;' it is *Famine* of the worst type—a time when the great bulk of the poorer classes—and in this case, the majority of them happen to be the agriculturists of the Districts, the tillers of the soil and the back-bone of the country—have to suffer from want of food and water and meet death in one of its most terrible forms viz—by starvation." The *Times of India* observes that "the whole population of Bombay, of whom one-eighth may, say the Government, be affected, is eighteen millions, and this would require the enormous sum of three hundred and nine lakhs or more than three million sterling." Fortunately we are told that "all calculations on this head must be attended with great uncertainty." According to the *Bombay Gazette* the following districts constitute what we may call the black country:

District.	Area in sq. miles	Population.
Khandesh ...	... 10,162 ..	 1,028,642
Nasick ...	... 8 116 ...	... 734.386
Ahmudnagger	... 6,647 ...	... 773.938
Poona	... 4,985 ...	... 907,235
Sholapore	... 3,899 ..	... 632.986
Kaladi ...	... 5,695 ...	... 816,037
Dharwar ...	... 4,564 ...	... 983,037

Thus nearly six millions of people are threatened with starvation. It is stated that in some parts of the Bombay Presidency the relief must be continued for twelve months. In Madras, though distress is not so widespread, matters are serious enough. Grain-riots have commenced there. In some parts of Mysore the situation is said to be critical. The extent of misery, which awaits the people of the afflicted tracts, is frightful. "As regards Madras and Mysore," says a Madras paper "there is nothing heard in town and country but the same lamentable story of failing tanks, ruined crops, starved cattle, grasping grain-mongers, and a gloomy and disheartened people."

The duty of Government in this crisis is plain. It should follow the same noble policy, which it pursued in Bengal and Behar in 1873-74. But the exchequer is not flourishing. The abnormal rate of exchange has told heavily upon the finances of the country. Is it reasonable or righteous that while a wide-spread famine stares us in the face, the Government should spend, as rumoured, about half a million of money upon the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi? We fully appreciate the motives which led the Government to project the Assemblage. In ordinary times such a demonstration would have been most welcome, and we were the first to support the Government when the idea was broached, but the times are now out of joint, and the Government we respectfully submit ought to reconsider its programme. Surely Lord Lytton, who seems to be full of the milk of human kindness, apprehends the gravity of the situation, and the necessity of saving every pice he can for the alleviation of the misery of the helpless millions, who are threatened with starvation. As the *Friend of India* remarks: "The circumstances are now very seriously changed, and it becomes a grave question whether, while many millions of our Indian subjects will be with difficulty kept from starvation by the wide-spread famine that is now a certainty, and indeed a present fact, it will not be something very like a crime to expend so many hundreds of thousands of pounds, as it is proposed to spend at Delhi on shows and festivities, and to blow away in gunpowder and blaze to heaven in rockets at every important town in the country. It will not only occur to most of us that the money would be better spent in meeting the necessities of the distressed peasantry in the famine, districts of Bombay and Madras, but that while the outcry lasts that India is too poor to spend money on roads, cannals, railways and the planting of trees to prevent the recurrence of famines; it is little better than profligacy to waste vast sums on state spectacles of this extraordinary kind. We fully recognize the embarrassing position of the Government. Had these famines been foreseen, it is probable that the pageant would either have been deferred or projected on a smaller scale. But now that the arrangements are so far advanced, how can they be arrested? We shall merely throw out two observations. The first is that an announcement to the effect that in view of the impending famines it was resolved very greatly to curtail the expenditure on account of the Proclamation; that a simple proclamation like that already made in London would be made at Delhi and simultaneously at other principal places in India; that the Durbar and all expensive pageantry would be deferred; and that treasure thus saved would be available to aid in relieving distress in the famine districts—would have a grander moral effect on the minds of the people of India than any pageantry could have." Is it too late to cancel the Imperial Assemblage? It is true that arrangements are already in progress, but it would be much better to stop at the present stage, and put up with the expenditure already incurred than to go on and spend the whole estimate. When the Famine broke out in Bengal in 1873-74, the Camp of Exercise was remanded, though it was comparatively a small affair. The Delhi Assemblage will not be costly to the State alone. It will be very expensive to the chiefs and princes and other distinguished gentlemen invited to witness the ceremonial; perhaps we will not be considered much out of the mark, if we put down the minimum of expenses to the chiefs and others from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 100,000; the total would come to about—fifty lacs of rupees or more. Thus a million if not more would be spent by the State and private individuals combined upon the Delhi Assemblage. Even if three-fourths of this sum could be diverted to the relief of the sufferers from the Famine in Bombay and Madras, it would be a substantial aid to them. Such being the case, we solicit Lord Lytton to consider whether his Lordship should not at once cancel the Imperial Assemblage. A contemporary says that such a proceeding would be undignified. We for one do not think that there would be any loss of dignity in abandoning a show, whatever its moral and political value, in consideration of the claims of humanity. Surely the native princes and chiefs will fully appreciate the humane object of the British Government. Aye, they will be taught a good moral lesson. They will learn that when the subjects are in distress the first duty of the sovereign is to forego pomp, pegeantry, and pleasure. Talking of the dignity of the State, what is it worth when the question is one of life and death for millions of people? We feel confident that if the matter be properly represented to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, she would herself recommend the course we venture to suggest. We would propose that public meetings be held in the Presidency capitals and a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for the cancelment of the Delhi Assemblage on the grounds we have set forth above. Let the moral sense of the community unite in demanding what the good sense of the Government ought to prompt it to do in anticipation.

Since the above was in type we have read the *Pioneer's* article justifying the Delhi Assemblage in the face of the famine or scarcity in Bombay and Madras. We do not know whether the writer, who has penned this article, has a heart that feels. As usual he begins by abusing the critics, who in the name of humanity call for the abandonment of the Assemblage. "Many newspapers," he says, "whose elementary notion of independence is identical with the Irish emigrant's theory that it means being "agin the Government," have already begun to abuse the authorities for going on with their tamasha, and easy criticism of the Viceroy's frivolity flashes freely from all current conversation." Now, this is wanton abuse of language. It is simply gratuitous, not to use any harsh term, to say that those who have thought it their duty to raise their voice against the Assemblage, have been actuated by a desire to abuse the Government. The writer has opened with a false issue. The critics of the Government have not opposed the Assemblage, because it would lead to a large outlay, while the Government is preaching economy on all sides. We for one, as we have said above, have not opposed the Assemblage on such low ground. It is an imperial movement, and there are imperial necessities for it. It is true, as many argue, that the Revolution in India was much more important when the transfer of the Government of the country from the Company to the Crown was effected that it is now when the assumption of the imperial title by the Queen is to be proclaimed, and that then half a million of money was not spent upon pomp and pageantry. But an imposing and effective demonstration of the kind at present contemplated has its moral and political uses, and we were therefore quite willing to support the expenditure of money upon the Assemblage, notwithstanding the crash in the treasury. The *Pioneer's* reproach—that "the comparison between the outlay at Delhi and the cheeseparing going on the elsewhere is really unfair in the extreme"—that "the process has to be carried on, most unfortunately for the Government, simultaneously with the Delhi preparations; but inimical critics of the Government, who take advantage of that circumstance to give a double edge to their attacks, must be convicted either of deficient acuteness or deficient candour"—is therefore quite beside the mark, so far as critics like ourselves are concerned. We have not raised this issue, and we can therefore treat with supreme contempt the flippant remark of the Allahabad journalist.

The question whether the Assemblage should be held in the face of the Famine in Bombay and Madras is however quite different. The writer says: "No one who is capable of arguing a question at all, or having an opinion about anything will so far confuse these two ideas as to say that Government was wrong in the first instance, because the Bombay famine has since come to pass." Now, no one says that the Government, in planning the Delhi Assemblage, was wrong in the first instance, for then no one knew that such a calamity was looming in the distance in Bombay and Madras. Our contemporary writes: "If there were a great national calamity going on in Bombay or in any other part of the country, and our sympathetic thoughts were concentrated on sufferers dying in large numbers from the effects of some visitation which the Government could not avert, we imagine the Government would anticipate public opinion in declaring that no national rejoicings could go on at the same time. But the actual situation, however keenly we may deplore the privations to which a considerable population may be subject, really does not resemble the one we have imagined in any way. We do not want to expand these remarks by digressing into a discussion of the character of the crop failure in Bombay, but with the experience of recent years we need not fear, whatever happens, that the catastrophe will be tragic in its *denoument*. There will be money spent—alack-a-day—but a scarcity taken in time need not be more than a drain on the revenue. Surely, we have had experience of how to manage relief works and grain transport. It is dreadful for more reasons than one to think of all this beginning over again; but to talk of the Bombay districts, as menaced by any ghastly horrors which would put revelry at such a time to shame, is pure nonsense." All this we are constrained to say is arrant nonsense. What is the meaning of the remark, "if our sympathetic thoughts were concentrated as sufferers dying in large numbers from the effects of some visitation which the Government would not avert;"—now the visitation has already become in some tracts a terrible reality, as the accounts we have given above shew; it is true that rain has lately fallen in some parts, but it has come too late, and even if it be general, it will not materially improve the situation; the Government can "avert" the calamity only in one way, by spending money without stint, and as matters now stand would it be rational or righteous to hold a jubilee for a fortnight and spend half a million of money upon a *tamasha*, when that sum might contribute to keep perhaps half a million of wretched human beings in body and soul together? We are told that "we need not fear, whatever happens, that the catastrophe will be tragic in its *denoument*—that a scarcity taken in time need not be more than a drain on the revenue." Precisely so—it will be a drain on the revenue, and the revenue is falling. We do not know what will be the cost of the scarcity in Bombay and Madras—how much it will cost the Government in the remission of revenue and in relief works, but as

present estimates go it will be some millions. Such being the case is it not simple madness to persist in the proposed pageant? There are two things to be borne in mind, 1*stly* the moral effect of the Delhi rejoicings in the face of the sufferings in Bombay and Madras, and 2*ndly* the expenditure of half a million of money on a State ceremonial, when perhaps six times as much will be required to save a starving population. It is said that the Delhi expenditure will be carried to capital account. What a soothing balm must this news be to the ulcerated feelings of humanity throughout the continent!

THE RENT QUESTION.

WE have had before us for some days past two pamphlets on the Rent question, the one by Babu Parbaticharan Roy, Deputy Collector, Dearah Settlement, Dacca and Furreedpore, and the other by Babu Hurropersad Chatterjea. The first of these pamphlets contains much interesting information. The writer thus describes his own qualifications for treating of the subject. "He is neither a rich zemindar, nor an actual cultivator, but belongs to the class of small landholders; moreover, he has had opportunities of working the Rent Law himself, and of seeing it worked by others. His official duties have often enabled him to see with his own eyes things as they exist in the Mofussil." He begins by saying that "it will do no good to enter into a discussion of what the respective rights and duties of landlords and tenants were either before, or after, the Permanent Settlement, previous to Act X. of 1859." We do not agree with him on this point. It is the novel provisions of Act X of 1859 regarding the occupancy right and enhancement of rent, which have caused so much confusion, misunderstanding, litigation, and heart-burning. The question is whether justice will be done if one part of the law, that is the adjustment of rent, be amended, and the other part, which has converted the occupancy ryot virtually into a co-proprietor, be left untouched. But let that pass. Babu Parbaticharan Roy gives figures to shew the crop of litigation which Act X of 1859 has produced:

Year.	Number of rent suits.	No. of all other kinds of suits.
1871-72 ...	91,878 ...	1,84,401
4872-73 ...	1,01,077 ...	1,97,308
1873-74 ...	1,11,411 ...	2,08,754
1874-75 ...	1,07,697 ...	1,90,527
Total 4 years	4,12,063	7,80,987
Average each year	1,03,016	1,95,247

It will be seen that the rent-suits now amount to more than half the number of all other civil suits. These rent-suits are, however, for the most part for recovery of arrears of rent. The following table shews the number of suits for enhancement and abatement of rent from 1859-60 to 1873-74:

1859-60 ...	1,321	1868-69 ..	5,649
1860-61 ..	3,295	1869-70 ...	4,000
1861-62 ..	5,506	1870-71 ...	3,000
1862-63 ...	4,849	1871-72 ..	2,839
1863-64 ...	6,863	1872-73 ...	2,524
1864-65 ...	7,676	1873-74 ...	2,815
1865-66 ..	7,942	1874-75 ..	2,513
1866-67 ...	7,988		67,669
1867-68 ...	8,889		
	54,329		

The writer says, "as abatements are seldom, if ever, applied for, the enhancement cases may be put down at 67,000." The average number of enhancement suits per annum was thus a little over 4000. We have no reliable statistics, which give the number of ryotee holdings, but remembering that the number of agriculturists in Bengal includes about two-thirds of the population of the country, the small number of enhancement suits shews what little room there is for the charge of rapacity against the zemindar. It needs be borne in mind that it is not the zemindars only, who are entitled to raise the rent. It is zemindars, putnidars, dur-putnidars, seputnidars, dependant talookdars, lakhirajdars, farmers, jotedars, in fact all receivers of rent, who are entitled to claim enhancement of rent, and the exceedingly low average of enhancement suits per annum shews the moderation, which characterizes them. We doubt whether the suits would have ever been instituted, if the old good feeling between the zemindar and ryot had not been disturbed by the innovations in Act X of 1859. Of course the number given above does not represent the actual enhancements made, for, as the writer says, "when a decree is obtained against one ryot in a village, all the others in that and the surrounding villages generally settle their differences according to it." The writer admits that "as a rule this increase has been very moderate." He is "of opinion that the Deputy Collectors were generally for giving decrees, and that the Moonsiffs have generally been for dismissals." He adds, "those landlords who have not raised the rents have been making up the differences in indirect ways, as, in the shape of *kharcha mathot*, &c. And it was a fear of ultimately losing this kharcha, as well as the right of enhancements on the part of the zemindars, and a desire to resist on the part of the ryots, that led to the Pubna disturbances, for which both the law and the law officers are to blame, as well as the landlords and tenants." Babu Parbaticharan suggests the following scheme for the adjustment of rent. He writes:

"Considering these facts, the Government could ascertain by local inquiries the various rates current in the different districts. A commission consisting of experienced Revenue and Civil officers could be appointed for the purpose. The Landlords could be asked, by means of a proclamation, to produce what *decrees* and *registered kabulyots* they possessed in proof of the enhanced rates. The records of the Revenue and Civil Courts (under the Rent Laws) could be consulted with advantage, and so could the books of the Registration offices, where large numbers of kabulyots are registered annually. The settlement records of Government, and resumed temporarily settled estates, would also furnish much valuable information. Having ascertained these rates, the next thing would be to declare the *highest rate* prevalent for *each kind of land* in portions of the district similarly circumstanced. These should be declared as the rates legally claimable by Landlords from Occupancy Ryots, no provision being necessary for Non-occupancy ryots, in whose case competition comes into full play. The district rates being thus determined, Landlords, wishing to enhance, will have simply to prove to what class the land, for which enhanced rate is wanted, belongs. This will ultimately equalize rents in similar portions of a district, and, as the equalization would be gradual, the increased rate would not be much felt by the Ryots. On the other hand, those Landlords who are under the disadvantage of getting low rates would find this to be a great boon, and all parties, Landlords and Tenants, under similar circumstances in the same district, would be on a footing of equality. It seems that at the commencement all the rates in a Pergunnah, or other division of a district, were the same, and that the present inequalities have been the result of subsequent enhancements. The steps recommended here will, therefore, only restore the state of things that existed before.

The rates thus fixed might be allowed to remain unaltered for, say, ten years, at the expiration of which they might be revised with reference to the increase, or decrease, in the productive powers of the land, and to the increase, or decrease, in the value of produce, according to the principle laid down by the High Court in the well known case of Thakooranee Dashee."

The writer, however, does not say what should be the *rate* of rent. If the old *rate* be accepted as a guide, he would find that as Sir John Shore points out in his minute on the Permanent Settlement varied from one-half to three-fourths of the gross produce. If this rate be now adopted, it will be very hard to the ryot. The writer has taken considerable trouble in finding the proportion of present rent to the value of gross produce per biga in some of the Eastern districts. We doubt whether the figures he has given hold good in all cases. In the first place all lands do not produce four crops. In the second place the rent in many parts of Eastern Bengal where indigo was cultivated was low in consideration of the profits made by the planter-landlord from indigo. In the third place the cesses, numerous and heavy as they are in East Bengal, made up for low rent. Thus considerable allowances should be made for the figures, which the writer has adduced. On one point however we agree with him, which is this, that a fair and equitable rate of rent should be fixed. It can be satisfactorily fixed only by a reference to the rate at which the produce of the field used to be divided between the zemindar and the ryot in times past, making of course due deductions for risks of cultivation and the like.

THE DEBATE ON THE CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

THE debate on the Civil Procedure Bill in the Vice-regal Council was perhaps the most important that took place during the Simla session. We have already noticed the new provisions for land sales in execution of decrees. There were other important points raised in the debate. Mr. Cockerell raised the question of bringing Small Cause Court Judges under the control of the District Judge. He said: "The Judges who presided over these Small Cause Courts were for the most part selected from the higher grades of Subordinate Judges who had always been subject to the control of the District Judge, and the class of business performed by the Small Cause Courts was distinctly less important than that discharged by other Courts subordinate to the District Court. What then he would ask was the reason for according this exceptional status to Judges of Small Cause Courts?" Again: "The Small Cause Courts had now been in existence for about fifteen years, and he believed that they had survived much of the unpopularity which undoubtedly at one time attached to them; but this practical independence of the chief local Civil Court had always been, and was still, regarded as a blot upon the system, and he was confident that its removal would be considered as not the least of the improvements projected by the amended Bill." But the question is—has any abuse occurred, which may be traceable to the independence of the Small Cause Courts. These Courts have been under the direct control of the High Court, and surely it cannot be pretended that that Court is not competent to superintend them. But it is a comparatively small matter. If the *amour propre* of the Civilian District Judge is offended from the absence of control over the Small Cause Courts, let him enjoy the power. Then Mr. Cockerell touched upon the new provisions withdrawing from the Moonsiff jurisdiction over Government and executive officers of Government. He said, "of the ill-effects of the present system, under which the Government and its officers could be sued in any Court in Bengal,—where from various causes the Government and its officers were probably much more frequently sued than in any other provinces,—he (Mr. Cockerell,) could give no better evidence than reading to the Council extracts of a valuable paper on the subject of this Bill contributed by the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal (Mr. Bell,) who stated as follows:—

"The most unseemly conflicts often arise between the local Executive and the local Judicial Officers. It frequently happens that a Munsif and a Deputy Magistrate are located at a sub-division. They are quite independent of each other, and there is a natural rivalry between them as to which of them shall be accounted the greatest. The Deputy Magistrate perhaps passes an order under the Criminal Procedure Code, directing the removal of a hut as an obstruction. The owner at once files a suit in the Munsiff's Court to have it declared that the ground upon which the hut stands is his private property, and prays the Munsif to issue an injunction to stop the Deputy Magistrate from carrying his order into execution. I could refer to a number of cases in which these unseemly conflicts between the local Munsif and the local Deputy Magistrates have occoured. In one case a Munsif went so far as to issue a warrant of arrest against an Assistant Magistrate for not obeying an injunction which the Civil Court had illegally issued.

"I will give another illustration of a case which came before me last month. Assistant Magistrate in charge of a sub-division had sentenced a zemindar to pay a fine, or, in lieu of payment, to suffer a certain period of imprisonment. The order was passed while the Assistant Magistrate was in camp, and as the zemindar was not provided with the money to pay the fine, he was necessarily forwarded in custody to the lock-up. As soon, or almost as soon, as he reached the lock-up, his friends brought the money, paid the fine, and obtained his release. The zemindar thereupon sued the Assistant Magistrate for damages, on the allegation that the Magistrate had acted maliciously in passing the sentence when he was in camp, and there was a further averment that the Magistrate had not accepted the fine when tendered.

"The first part of the plaint clearly disclosed no cause of action, for it did not allege that the Magistrate had acted without reasonable and probable cause; and the second part of the plaint merely involved a simple question of fact whether the money had been tendered or not. The Munsif, however, tried the case as if he had been an appellate Court over the Assistant Magistrate. He censured the Assistant Magistrate for trying the case in camp, for delaying to examine the witnesses, and for a number of other matters into which a Civil Court has clearly no jurisdiction to enquire, and he concluded an illogical judgment by dismissing the case, but casting the Assistant Magistrate in costs, because, in the judgment of the Munsif, the proceedings of his Court had been irregular. I have seen a great many similar cases, and I must record my deliberate conviction that it is most inexpedient to allow local Munsifs to try suits against local Executive Officers. Such suits should be instituted before the Judge, and it should be left to his discretion either to try the case himself or transfer it to one of his subordinates."

Mr. Cockerell then went on: "He (Mr. Cockerell) concurred entirely in this view of the question, and from his own experience as Legal Remembrancer could confirm all that had been advanced by Mr. Bell against the present system. The cases cited by that gentleman were suits

against the officers of Government in respect of public acts, but he remembered suits, in which the Government had been plaintiff, dismissed by Moonsiffs who proceeded to deliver themselves, in their recorded judgments upon the cases in question, of gratuitous diatribes against the policy pursued by Government on large and important questions, in regard to which from want of knowledge of the circumstances they were not in a position to form any opinion. It was on every consideration inexpedient to allow such opportunities for the arraignment of the conduct and action of the Chief Executive Officer of the district, as the local representative of the interests of the State, by the Judges of the lowest grade of Civil Courts."

The question is whether or no the moonsiffs are competent to administer law and justice. If they are, we do not see why the same Court that is considered competent enough to try suits preferred by one private individual against another is not competent to suits between the Government or the Government Officer and the private individual, and *vice-versa*. The invidious distinction which it is now proposed to make has taken us entirely by surprise. That the Government after governing the country for a century and a quarter should now reverse the policy of equality in the eye of the law, just when a new imperial era is about to be inaugurated, is passing strange. One member actually got up, and said, though on a different point, that the theory of equality in the eye of the law is all moonshine. "No doubt," said Mr. Hope, who is the speaker we refer to, "it would be unjust to say of the distinguished men who took a part in preparing and bringing into law that Act, what had been said of the Bourbon dynasty at the time of the Restoration, that though their experience had been what it was, they had learnt nothing, and forgotten nothing. At the same time it was, perhaps, at any rate not too much to say that it would appear, to some of us at least who can now look back, that they did not sufficiently realize two of the great facts—he might say characteristic features—of the society by which they were surrounded. One of these features was that it was, in India, an entire anachronism to treat all Her Majesty's subjects equally in the eye of the law. It might no doubt, be very right, proper and necessary to do so in Middlesex, or parts of England less civilized than that; but it was different here. To class in the same category, and furnish with same weapons, and put under the same disabilities, the astute Brahman and the cunning and greedy Baniya, together with the wild tribes of our remote territories, such as the Bhils, and others, such as even the simple kunbi, who were so different in every respect—to put them all together, and regard them as being equal in the eye of the law, was only to commit them to a most unequal and unjust contest."

This is a different question altogether. If the *Bhils* are not fit to be brought under the same law with the Brahmins, why not pass a separate law for them, but why give the Brahmins a law, which suits only the Bhils? This is adapting the law to the circumstances of the people with a vengeance. The Government is pursuing a policy for the protection of the debtor class, the consequences of which it does not foresee. It will gradually bring half the property in the country in its own hands, and destroy all enterprise and independence. It will emasculate the people and reduce them to mere stocks and stones. The result of all this, we fear will be a social crash, which neither its might nor wisdom will avail to avert. The problem is very serious, and we hope the new Bill will not he passed into law without giving the people full opportunity to express their views and wishes upon the subject.

OUR LAND REVENUE POLICY IN NORTHERN INDIA.

SUCH is the title of an article in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. It is based on Mr. Connell's book, which we should mention at the outset we have not read. But the *Reviewer* himself opens matters which call for notice. The subject is the decay of old families and how to prevent it. The discussion is of the most vital importance, and we will take a cursory glance at it.

"No one," says the *Reviewer*, "who has anything to do with India either as a public servant or as a settler in the country," or, *we* would add, as a child of the soil, "can afford to look with indifference on the ruin of old families and tribes." As a corollary to the above he takes exception to the transfer of land to *Bunias* and money-lenders in particular. "It would," says he, "be easier to believe in the transmigration of souls than to hold that a few years of existence as a land-owner will alter the character and view of life which a *Bunia* family has inherited from hundreds of generations."

We do not clearly understand whether it is the *money-lending business* of the *parvenu* zemindar, or his *caste* as a *Bunia*, or the bare fact of *transfer of property* otherwise than by the law of succession, which is the subject of complaint. It is very important that this point should be clearly understood. We are not of those go-ahead people, who see nothing good in our caste system. But we do not understand how any of the privileges of caste can be restored at the present epoch of our history. We can understand that courts of justice afford adequate protection to people in the enjoyment of prescriptive privileges including those of caste; but if the question be whether a certain property say a khas mehal should be settled with A or B, we do not see how a Settlement officer under the British Government can prefer A because he is a Brahmin or reject B because he is a Bunia. There may be much truth in the *a-priori* consideration of our *Reviewer* that the principle of Heredity is sure to leave its stamp upon any being so as to render a Bunia or for the matter of that a Sudra, a Vaisya, and even a Brahmin an exceptionable person as regards proprietorship of land. But we do not think that this principle can be acted upon by the Government. The *Reviewer* is right in so far as he imputes the unpopularity of the British Government in some measure to the ruin of old families. But how has that ruin been brought about? It is the dead level principle of the revenue system in Northern India. It should be borne in mind that it is not the fall of ancient families—that may be due to many causes—which of itself estranges the hearts of loyal subjects, but not unfrequently the treatment that ruined families receive from those above them in rank, we mean the officers of the State, which engenders in their minds a sense of humiliation, disgust and consequent estrangement. Every Hindu religiously cherishes the truth that Lukshmi the goddess of wealth is always moving about from one house to another: so that it is not the instability of human grandeur for which the people doubless sigh but for which they can reasonably dislike the British Government. It is observable that Englishmen seem to be more prone than Hindus to associate rank and distinction with wealth. The institutions of caste and *kulinism* in the eyes of the Indians are calculated to secure distinction and prestige to certain kinds of merit even when such merit is dissociated from wealth and property. If, therefore, a settlement officer considers it objectionable in a *Bunia* to aspire to the position of land-owner, to be consistent he should go back to the primitive theory of Hindu society and classify occupations according to the original system of caste. But the spirit of the age wont sanction such conservatism, or radicalism in one sense. The *Reviewer*, however, is hardly consistent. While he sighs for the decay of old houses, he is again overflowing with the milk of human kindness for the tenantry. He asks, "can any man have had much to do with the peasantry of this country without having some pity and admiration for the patient thrifty toiling ryot from whose labour the greater part of our revenue comes?" Quite true, but what is the practical significance of all this sympathy? The ancient landlord is crushed down by the dead-level principle of the land policy, and the ryot as a matter of course is crushed down with him. The history of the land settlement in the North Western Provinces affords abundant proofs, shewing that the violent hand which has been cast upon the landlord has fallen as a matter of course with still greater heaviness upon the ryot—for after all it is the ryot, who feeds the zemindar. Both Mr. Connell and the *Reviewer* seems at last to agree upon one point, viz., that the revenue system has led to the alienation of land from the hands of the ancient proprietors. Mr. Connell says: "It is scarcely now a question which admits of dispute that our system of revenue assessment and collection does in some strange manner, succeed in ousting from their hereditary estates most of these small independent landowners in whose interests our settlements are supposed to be framed; on this point the testymony of all officers and of all published reports unhesitatingly agrees: it is also the unanimous opinion of English officials that this is a grave evil, and that every effort should be made to check the rapid decay of the old landowners of upper India." The *Reviewer* remarks: "Holding these views, it is hardly consistent of Mr. Connell to quarrel with the expression used in this Review in 1873. The class of ex-proprietors is our own work, the offspring of our own laws." An appeal may be made to the present book for confirmation of the statement that the forced sale of land for debt and for vrrears of revenue was an innovation, which has gone far in the eyes of the people to nullify all that they have gained from our rule. Sales for arrears no doubt did occur. (See p, 102 and 103 of extracts from Harington's Analysis: Calcutta, 1866). But the practice said to prevail in Behar and Bengal appears to have concerned the right of the revenue contractors or zemindars, and I am not aware that any instances can be quoted of whole village communities sold up for arrears under the native governments. That transfers by sale or mortgage were made among themselves, and that a defaulting co-sharer often mortgaged his rights to another who paid the revenue for him, is of course known to every Revenue Officer. The difference betweeen Mr. Connell and myself is however, really one rather of words than of fact, as the extracts from his book given above will show." But neither Mr. Connell nor the *Reviewer* has examined the cause of the difference observable in Bengal. Even the inexorable Sunset law does not bring the Bengal estates, generally speaking, to the hammer. Because here the revenue is permanently settled. And why? Let the Permanent Settlement be granted to Northern India, and the landholders will breathe a new atmosphere.

THE FIRST INDIAN DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray, the first Indian Doctor of Science. He is a native of Dacca. He obtained a Gilchrist scholarship in 1870, and left for England in that year. He prosecuted his studies at University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh, with a view to graduation in the University of London. We learn from a record of the University of London that he has passed successively the *Matriculation* Examination (in the First Division), the *First Bachelor of Science* Examination (with honours in Zoology), the *Second Bachelor of Science* Examination (with honours in Moral Philosophy and in Geology), and, finally, the Examination for the degree of *Doctor in Science* (Branch XVI. Logic and Moral Philosophy), which degree can only be obtained by candidates, who show *a thorough mastery* of the particular subject they select. In the 1st B. Sc. Examination of the London University, the subjects are:—Inorganic Chemistry. Zoology. Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Natural Philosophy (Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism). Mechanical Philosophy. Mathematics. In the 2nd B. Sc. Examination, the subjects are:—Organic Chemistry. Animal Physiology. Geology and Palæontology. Natural Philosophy (Optics, Geometrical and Physical; Acoustics and Astronomy). Mechanical Philosophy. Logic and Moral Philosophy. In the D. Sc. Examination (Branch XVI), the subjects are:—Logic and Moral Philosophy. Physiology of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses in Man and other Animals. History of Philosophy. Political Philosophy. Political Economy. And in all these subjects our countryman has passed with the greatest distinction. Dr. Carpenter, Registrar to the London University, says that, "in consideration of his exemplary con-

duct and his success in obtaining one of the highest distinctions in the University, the Gilchrist Trustees have granted him a sum equivalent to an additional year's scholarship—thus extending his term from *five* to *six* years." There is an anomaly in the Gilchrist scholarship rules, which is to the effect that if a Gilchrist scholar fails in the first year, his passage is paid by the Trustees, but if he succeeds after the prescribed term, he must find his own passage. In other words the successful student must pay his passage as a penalty of his success. In the case of Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray-the Secretary of State we are glad to learn has redressed this anomaly and paid his passage back to India.

The distinction, which Dr. Prasanna Kumar Ray has obtained, is not an ordinary one. He has been the first to take the Degree of Doctor in the Department of Mental Science at the University of London since its establishment. The reader will have some idea of the success which our countryman has achieved from the testimonials, which his professors and other distinguished men of science have given him. We will give a few extracts. Dr. A. C. Fraser, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh, says :

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Ray has gained high distinction in this University, especially in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy. He entered in November 1875, having previously gained academical honours elsewhere, and taken the degree of Bachelor of Science in the University of London. During the last winter he held a foremost position in my advanced class of Metaphysics. In an unusually arduous competition in that class, he obtained the Bruce Grangehill and Falkland's Prizes at the close of the session—the highest class honour in the Faculty of Arts.

Since then he has taken the foremost place in the examination in Logic, Metaphysics (including Psychology), and Moral Philosophy, for the Doctorate of Science (mental), and the degree of Doctor of Science was accordingly conferred upon him last month by this University.

From much and varied intercourse with Dr. Ray, I have formed a high estimate of his philosophical intelligence and knowledge, as well as of his good sense and moral disposition and character. He has in him the spirit of philosophical progress. His English style is clear and idiomatic. He seems to me well-suited for academical life, and likely to do much good work in a chair in one of the Government Colleges in India—a service for which I venture cordially to recommend him.

Mr. G. S. Robertson M. A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, University College, London writes:

Mr. P. K. Ray attended my lectures here on Philosophy of Mind and Logic in the sessions 1872-73 and 1873-74. At that time he was studying the subjects only as part of a general scientific curriculum ; but it was easy to see that he had no common interest in them, and the inquiries he was in the habit of making showed a really reflective mind. Since then he has given himself specially to philosophical work, studying with much success at Edinburgh, and being promoted to the degree of Doctor of Science there on the strength of an elaborate philosophical dissertation He has, moreover, quite recently been the first to take the degree of Doctor in the Department of Mental Science at the University of London, after an examination ranging from Physiology of the Nervous System on the one hand to Political Philosophy on the other. I quite expect now that he will bring his trained power and wide scientific acquisitions to bear on the prosecution of original philosophical work, and he seems to me exceptionally marked out for academic employment in his native country. From personal intercourse I judge him to be a man of high character.

Dr. James Martineu, Principal of Manchester New College, London, says :

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Ray attended my courses of lectures in this College during two sessions of nine months each, in 1873-4 and 1874-5, *viz.*, in the former, on the "History and Classification of Ethical Theories," and on the "Grounds and Truths of Religion ;" and in the latter, on mental Philosophy. In all these subjects he was a diligent and successful student, always anxious to make himself familiar with the best literature included in his references, and to work out for himself every problem which came under discussion. He left upon me, in class and in private intercourse, the most favourable impression in respect both to ability and character.

Dr. Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, says :

I wish to express in the present distinct form my conviction, that Mr. Ray is by natural gift peculiarly qualified for dealing with the problems of mental science. His attainments are already very considerable. He has the spirit of a true student, and is sure to make steady progress. I consider him unusually qualified for becoming a teacher in Mental Philosophy.

Mr. G. C. Foster, B. A. F. R. S., Professor of Physics, University College London, writes :

From all that I have heard or known of Dr. Ray during his course of study here, he has gained my thorough respect, and I feel that University College may fairly be proud to be represented in India by old students such as he.

Dr. A. W. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, says :

In the general examination of the students of the class Mr. Ray obtained a high place in the honour's list ; and it is due to him that I should state that the competition was a severe one, as he was opposed to young men of real ability and earnestness.

Dr. T. H. Huxley, Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, London, certifies that "Mr. P. K. Ray attended the course of lectures on "Natural History" during the session 1871-72, and has passed an examination in the highest degree satisfactory." Mr. P. M. Duncan, F. R. S. President of the Geological Society, and Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and in Royal Indian Engineering College, writes :

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to Dr. P. K. Ray's abilities as a Geologist and Palæontologist. Having been one of the examiners in those subjects at the University of London, Dr. P K. Ray came under my notice : he passed a most excellent examination, and took honours—a sufficiently rare proceeding—in Geology and Palæontology. From the character of his answers I believed that his knowledge was of that kind which would last and be of much use to him in future life.

I believe Dr. Ray to be eminently qualified as an instructor in Natural Science, and especially as he expresses himself most clearly.

Dr. Rutherford, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, (Physiology) in the University of London, testifies that "Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray is possessed of very excellent abilities, from the able papers which he wrote at the examinations for Doctor of Science at the University of London recently. I trust that Dr. Ray may find in India some suitable sphere for the display of his talents." Mr. H. Morley, Professor of English Language and Literature, University College, London says :

It is not often that a student can spare from the arduous course of science study necessary to attainment of the degree of Doctor of Science in the University of London, so much time as Dr. Ray has given to the fitting of his mind by voluntary addition of much literary to much scientific culture. Dr. Ray's great natural ability and his career as a student make it certain that he will bring to his future duties, whatever they may be, a breadth of cultivated power that will give him—especially if he become a teacher—great advantage over those who have been less completely trained.

All India may well feel proud of this Bengali, who has achieved such rare success. The question is—will he find a suitable appointment in the country of his birth ? He has not entered any profession—he must therefore enter the Government service, and the Education Department offers him a tempting field. Sir Richard Temple, who, say what his enemies may, is a sincere friend of the educated Native, will, we feel confident, lend him a helping hand. If the Lieutenant Governor will instal him as a Professor of the Presidency College, he will give him a sphere of usefulness, in which we have no doubt he will bring into play those brilliant talents and high attainments to which so many learned Professors have so enthusiastically testified. He will be a most valuable acquisition to Dr. Sircar's Science Association. The Government and the Indian community ought to foster with generous patronage an academic career so successful and so brilliant.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE RENT QUESTION

To Sir Richard Temple is due the credit of awakening public interest in one of the most important questions of the day. We commend His Honor's desire to bring to a satisfactory issue the disputes, which have hitherto divided both zemindar and ryot, and we are of opinion that if His Honor can allay the hostility, heart-burning, and discontent raging between them he will leave a lasting monument of his wisdom and statesmanship.

The incapacity of the courts to put an end to the dispute is entirely due to the uncertain and confused state of the law inasmuch as it leaves it to the court to ascertain and determine what is fair and equitable rent payable by a tenant with a right of occupancy without laying down any specific rules for its guidance. When the right of occupancy has been created whether rightly or wrongly, and when at the present time by far the greater bulk of the ryots have secured that right, it is certainly meet that some rules should be made which would prevent the zemindar from arbitrarily defeating that right, but at the same time would secure justice to both parties.

Sir Barnes Peacock in an able minute admitted that the passing of Section VI and XVII of Act X of 1859 was a mistake. He advocated the repeal of the former section, "because," in His Lordship's words, "it interferes with the just rights of the zemindars at least in the permanently settled districts by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryots which had no previous existence." Justice E. Jackson, a judge of great experience, who had acted as a Special Commissioner in some of the indigo districts for the administration of Act X of 1859 remarked that "that section is a new enactment, and that no such sweeping right existed before this Act was passed."

Seeing then that the occupancy section was a mistake, may we ask whether in order to avoid the dispute to which it has given birth it is necessary to commit another mistake by creating the tenant a co-proprietor of the soil with the landlord and by giving the former a share in the unearned increment ? We say that the passing of the sections in question has given rise to this dispute, because we believe that if the right of occupancy had not been created the parties would have themselves adjusted their differences without litigation or much bad blood. What have the ryots gained by the creation of the occupancy right ? The zemindars in this country do not indulge in the wholesale ejectment of ryots like the Scotch landlords ; they are content with small increase in rent, say an anna in the rupee after ten years or so, they have not the remotest wish to kill the goose, which gives them golden eggs, and if the Legislature had not meddled and muddled, the present rent disputes, which are a scandal to our Government would not have arisen.

We will conclude in the words of Sir Barnes Peacock, than whom there is not a higher living authority on the subject. "To hold," says Sir Barnes, "that while a zemindar is bound to receive from a ryot who has held for 12 years (and who but for Act X would be a mere tenant from year to year or at will) a lower rate of rent than he could obtain from a new tenant cannot be fair and equitable to the zemindar, and in my opinion would be giving a construction to section V, which would involve the greatest uncertainty as to how much lower the rent was intended to be and further would render it an unjust interference (at least in the Permanently Settled districts) with the vested rights of the proprietors of estates, and a violation of the promise made to them at the time when they came under engagement with the Government."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE KIND-HEARTED Magistrate of Midnapore, we are glad to learn, is making energetic efforts to afford relief to the sufferers from the late flood at Ghattal. We give in another column an account of the flood. Temporary aid to the sufferers is much needed, and we hope it will be given by the charitably-disposed.

COL. MACDONALD'S case as disclosed in the morning papers seems to be most scandalous. Here was a public officer, who dragged the abuses of his department into public notice, and the Government without making any enquiry into the facts mentioned suspends and degrades him! It is a case which cannot end here. We hope Mr. Fawcett will take it up and ventilate it in the House of Commons.

WE HAVE received the report of a preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Woodrow to perpetuate his memory. The meeting resolved to hold a public meeting on the return of Sir Richard Temple, who will probably be asked to preside. A large and influential committee representing all sections of the native community, which has been joined in by some European members of the Education Department, has been appointed to promote the memorial.

IS IT not grossly inconsistent on the part of the Government to levy the Road Cess and also to call upon the zemindars to give lands free of charge for roads constructed out of the Road Cess Fund ? More than one instance of this kind have been brought to our notice. Of course the zemindars appealed to cannot refuse, for they dare not refuse any request made by a district officer. Their fate depends upon the good will of the *Huzoor*, and they must pay, when they like to bleed or not, in addition to the blood-letting under the gentle operation of the compulsory Cess. But surely the Government ought to teach its subordinates to observe some decency in raising public subscriptions. Why is the Cess levied, if zemindars are to be required to give lands for roads free of charge ?

IT IS stated that the Vice-regal Council will meet on the 15th proximo and that the Civil

Procedure Bill will be at once proceeded with. We do hope that the Council will make no haste but good speed. The Amended Bill, which is called Bill no. 4, is so much a new Bill compared with Bill no. 3, that it requires the most careful consideration, and we would beseech Mr. Hobhouse to give sufficient time to the public for due deliberation upon it. It is true that he is about to retire, and that he would therefore like to clear all arrears. But this is a most important measure, and it ought not to be passed in a hurry. The new Bill contemplates quite a revolution in the present system of executing decrees and other important matters. While we admit that several improvements have been made in the Bill, in other respects the new provisions mark a retrograde step. Mr. Hobhouse has always shewn a disposition to give a patient hearing to public criticisms; in fact he complains that he does not receive sufficient public criticisms; and it would be a matter of deep regret if he should not give the public sufficient time to record their opinions on this important Bill.

THE FIRST meeting of the new Corporation of Calcutta was held on Monday last, the Vice-Chairman, Babu Sreenath Ghose, presiding. It is ungenerous to say, as some of our morning contemporaries say, that he allowed the meeting to drift into disorder. He conducted himself with dignity, and if he did not call those Commissioners to order, who spoke more than once, or prevent desultory conversation, it was not because he was not able to hold the reins tight, but because he felt that it would not be right to be too stiff at the first meeting of the corporation. Upon the whole the meeting was not disorderly. Such desultory conversation as occurred at the fag end of the meeting was noticed before and no comments were made. We regret that the Commissioners proved so implacable about the vote on an excess expenditure regarding the census. The principle on which they proceeded was certainly right, but they ought to have remembered that the original estimate of the Census expenditure, for which Mr. Beverley was not responsible, was low, and that the excess was therefore unavoidable. As for the accounts not being audited, strictly speaking it was the duty of the Commissioners to audit them, and the accounts having been circulated, they could have called for any information, and satisfied themselves as to the correctness thereof. In fact there was not much room for enquiry. Both the estimate and actual accounts were before them, and it was clear that the estimate had been exceeded. The money had been spent in the usual course of business, and a formal sanction was needed. There was certainly an irregularity in having submitted the accounts without a report from the Census Committee, but it was only a matter of form, and the report of the Committee would not have thrown greater light upon the subject. It would have been well if the Commissioners after giving expression to their opinion as they did had passed the accounts and sanctioned the expenditure. We cannot believe that there is a feeling among the Commissioners to oppose the executive *nolens volens*. They will destroy all their usefulness if any such feeling takes possession of them. They deserve the thanks of the rate-payers for shewing a determination to protect their interests, but in asserting their independence we hope they will act with moderation and judgment.

THE PIONEER notices the official reports of the Collectorates of Nassick and Dharwar on the subject of the scarcity. Mr. G. W. Elliot, acting Collectors of Nassick, does not call the state of things in his district a famine. "There is not a famine here," he writes; "there is an unusual scarcity of water, grass, and crops. There have been, and will continue to be, till rain falls, scanty earnings." One part of his letter is very suggestive. Mr. Elliot notices that the people are becoming importunate, men out of six or eight villages presented themselves at his tents demanding remissions, and asking what arrangements were made to feed them. Upon being told that the Collector had no power to grant remissions, "they were angry and even insolent." They are by no means, says the *Pioneer*, minded to starve quietly like the Bengalis. As to the remissions, Mr. Elliot thought the Government should make some promise about the revenue; for the people are afraid to leave their villages and seek work, lest they be called on either to pay the revenue, or else to have their holdings confiscated. Revenue, says the Collector, should not be taken this year from the eastern half of Sinnar. (The Sinnar Talooka has 103 villages, and a population of 64,872). In a resolution of the Government of Bombay, the Collector is informed "that in villages where there is nothing but *kharif*, and where that crop has wholly failed, entire remissions may be granted; no remissions should, however, be granted where there has been an eight-anna crop; but where it is below that valuation the first instalment should be wholly foregone." But the crops saved, it is believed, will hardly amount to one-eighth of the average of previous years.

IN THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS of the 25th instant we read the following:

"We regret to learn that the malarious fever has been raging with great virulence in the following villages that are included in the district of Hooghly: Kristorampore, Jonye, Naihatty, Baxa, Adan, and Syrampore. The mortality in the above-mentioned places is said to be very great."

We can mention a dozen places such as Bally, Connugger, Baxa, Napara &c. &c. &c., all within 4 to 10 miles of Calcutta, and situated within the Burdwan Division, where the fever is raging with equal virulence, so much so that out of six members of a house-hold four are prostrated, and yet it was only the other day we read in a Government Resolution on the annual report of the Burdwan Commissioner that in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor "that terrible scourge, known as the Burdwan fever, which has in past years devastated all the districts of this division, now seems to have worn itself out, and that it exists only in a mild form in scattered localities." We are afraid that when the Government recorded this opinion, it did so without sufficient enquiry. In some of the above-mentioned places the people are so much panic-stricken that those that can afford it are contemplating a removal to some healthy localities. But the difficulty with them has been to select places, which are close enough and at the same time free from malarious influence, as all the places they can conveniently repair to, that is to say, such as are in the neighbourhood of their own villages, are more or less in the same condition, and are passing either through the active or chronic stage of the disease. Now, the Government, when it made the above remark, ought to have known that the cause of the fever being constant and ever existent like the periodical rain of the country, to which it owes its origin, it can never die out. It breaks out in a moderate form every year immediately after the close of the rains and continues until the subsoil of the villages is perfectly dry, and hence it is that this time of the year is characterized by the expressive term *Jamastaka viz.* the season of the year when the eight portals of the mansion of Jama or Pluto are open to receive the dead. This is the normal condition of the country, but this fever, which is endemic, assumes a virulent and epidemic form, when the cause to which it owes its origin is intensified. It is not our wish to renew the discussion as to how this cause is intensified, as we have over and over expressed our views on the subject. We only wonder that the Government takes no measures for the prevention of the recurrence of the fever.

While upon this subject we may mention as it has been brought to our notice that a certain embankment belonging to Mr. Linstedt is considered to offer the most serious obstruction to the drainage of Connuggur, to which the recurrence of the fever in a virulent form is attributed. We are told that a Commission was appointed to enquire into and report on the subject, and that the Commissioners recommend the opening of the embankment. The question is—will this be done?

THE PIONEER had hitherto persistently stated that it was the Secretary of State, who had ordered the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service by nomination and that the Government of India and the Local Governments had accordingly submitted proposals to give effect to his orders. Now our contemporary says that he has the highest authority for stating that "Lord Salisbury himself is strongly averse to the idea of taking violent measures in this direction." What is the meaning of "violent measures," and who calls for "violent measures?" The facts we believe are as follows: Lord Salisbury under pressure of Parliament called upon the Government of India to give effect to the Parliamentary statute for the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service by nomination in India. The rules were accordingly framed by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State. Then at Cooper's Hill College exhibition His Lordship announced that the statute shall not remain a dead letter—this resolution it is believed was due to a certain extent to the influence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his return from India. The Government of India accordingly called upon the local Governments for opinion as to the best way of giving effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State. The Government of India proposed to appoint natives to the District Judgship, whilst the Bengal Government proposed to include the District Magistracy. The matter now awaits the decision of the Secretary of State.

DR. PAYNE has recorded the following postcript to his third quarterly report:

It was necessary to produce this Report by the 15th October. The statistical returns could not be completed until nearly that date, and there was little time for revision and correction of oversights.

Had this been otherwise, I should have seen the necessity of fully explaining the effect of reckoning infant deaths on the Census number of infants, instead of on the births. The latter, as I have said, was impossible in default of good birth registration, but I omited to point out the allowance that must be made in comparing Calcutta with other places where the birth basis is adopted. Thus in England the infant mortality reckoned on the birth basis varies in the healthy districts from 8 to 12 per cent, and in the worst, ranges from 19 to 30.

If the infant population on any given date be taken as the survivors of the previous year and the number be added to the number of deaths for an approximate estimate of the births, it is evident that the difference between the ratio of deaths to population and to births will vary as the number of deaths It will be large or small as this number is large or small.

Apply this process to the English rates quoted, we obtain a minimum ratio of 87 per 1,000, and a maximum of 430 on the estimated population to compare with Calcutta native rates of 596 and 735. Reckoned on the births, the comparative ratios will be 80 and 300 against 380 and 430.

The difference is very serious, and calls for earnest and prompt attention, the more particularly as a principal cause of it may be removed without cost or trouble by the people themselves. The Report read without this explanation must be misleading.

Since the Report was written I have received from the Medical College Hospital a return of cases of infant tetanus treated in that institution during the last seven years. Ten cases only are entered, and it is remarkable that of these, 6 are European and 4 Native shewing that where infants are similarly treated, there is no special tendency of the native to the disease. The return is not considered satisfactory as to total numbers, but there is no reason to distrust the proportion which is very significant.

Applying the process which Dr. Payne has adopted of adding the number of deaths among children under one year to the number of survivors given in the Census report, the result we find is not the same that he arrives at, viz., 596 deaths per every 1000 Hindoo children under one year, and 735 per every 1,000 Mahomedan children. The result is 372 per every 1,000 Hindu children and 423 per every 1000 Mahomedan children, which is under the maximum of English rates. The rate of infant mortality in Calcutta is certainly frightful, but not so great as Dr. Payne's figures would lead one to suppose.

THE EVENING of Sir William Muir's Indian career has been made sweet by the pleasing halo which has been thrown round by the genial and friendly gatherings of friends and colleagues to bid him farewell. First the banquet given by the Viceroy and secondly the picnic got up by the officers employed at Simla. We have already noticed the very genial speech of Lord Lytton. Sir Henry Norman, who presided at the picnic party, gave a brief review of Sir William Muir's career, which we transcribe below:

Sir William Muir, ladies and gentlemen, landed in India nearly forty years ago, and was soon given responsible work. Doing this well he obtained promotion though I am not certain that for those days his promotion was very exceptionally rapid.

Sir William rose to be Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, and performed the duties of that office in troublous time under Lord Canning, who had then assumed the direct control of the administration of the

North-West. He then gained the entire confidence of that eminent nobleman. He subsequently became member of the Board of Revenue of the North-West, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, twice Member of the Council of the Governor-General, for six years Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and he now goes to join that venerated and venerable body in London which controls the affairs of this Empire, and on whose deliberations and proceedings we may be sure Sir William Muir will exercise a most beneficial influence. Sir William Muir takes with him from India a perfect mine of knowledge of the country and its wants in all branches. It would be impossible for me to enumerate all Sir William Muir's qualifications, but perhaps apart from a knowledge of Asiatic politics in which he has had a wide experience, he is most eminent among all the members of his service for acquaintance with Oriental literature and the intricacies of revenue administration. But ladies and gentlemen although Sir William Muir has filled many high offices with much distinction and usefulness, and though he possesses eminent attainments, I think he has a higher claim on our regard. I may say on our affections, from the fact that throughout his career in India he has ever been foremost in aiding everything calculated to enlighten or to benefit the natives of the country or to benefit our fellow-countrymen in India To such objects Sir William Muir has given without stint his time, his labour, his talents, his money and his sympathy. And what has been the result? We all know that Sir William Muir is a devoted, earnest Christian, who never conceals his strong religious beliefs, and God helping him, acts up to them with a rare consistency, and yet he has won the regard of the natives of the country in a remarkable degree and this strange to say, is most conspicuous among those our native fellow-subjects who many of us are accustomed to consider the most bigoted in their religious feelings—I mean the Mahomedans. I believe at this moment no countryman of ours—perhaps no Christian of any nation—is looked up to with esteem by so many Mahomedans as Sir William Muir Further I will venture to say that although his departure from India will be viewed with regret by very many Europeans, it will be lamented by a larger number of Mahomedans who will feel that on his leaving India they lose one who has kindly feelings towards them who throughly understands them to whom they can always look for impartial justice. The departure of such a man from India will be deplored by many to whom Sir William Muir is personally unknown, as well as by ourselves who, appreciating his public character, have been his friends in social life or have been sharers with him in official cares."

Sir William and Lady Muir carry the hearty good wishes of all.

NOBIN, the victim of the Tarakeshara Mohunt, has returned from the Andamans, and great is the joy of the Hindus. On Friday last the steamer arrived, but before it was in sight hundreds of people had collected on the river bank to catch a glimpse of him. On Saturday he went to the Police Court to report himself to the Deputy Commissioner, and thither he was followed by a large concourse of people. At about dusk we returned home, and lo! what did we see? Our house was regularly besieged by thousands of persons, men, women, and children; every nook and corner of the outer apartments were filled to overflowing, and the street was also densely crowded. What could be the cause of such a crowd, we thought within ourselves? What curiosity had attracted the whole neighbourhood to our house, when we were informed that Nobin had come to thank us for the interest we had taken in his case, and particularly to request us to convey through our columns his humble but heart-felt gratitude to the Government, which has shewn him such noble mercy. The man was literally in tears when he spoke of the kindness of the Government and blessed Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple with both hands. He said that the saying was just that the sins of this world are washed out in it. No doubt he was struck with temporary insanity when he took away his erring wife's life, but he had done the deed, and deserved to be punished, and the chastisement he had received had had a most chastening influence upon him. Heaven knew best that he had acted from the purest motive; still the deed was a foul one, and the atonement he was sentenced to make was just. He said that from the first he had a presentiment that life for life would not be his fate, though the Hooghly Jailor threatened him with it for reasons, which we need not disclose now, and that whilst at the Andamans he used to send up prayers to Heaven daily, he thought he heard a voice whispering into his ears—the day of liberation will come! He bore the most cheerful testimony to the treatment of the convicts by the Port Blair authorities. They were all treated kindly and allowed to pursue the avocations which suited them best. It would seem from his statements that the convicts are a happy family; that they are obedient and respectful to the authorities, and live on the best of terms with each other. The climate of Port Blair he said was most agreeable and healthy—there was perpetual summer—sickness was rare. Nobin was put in charge of the printing establishment, and he gave every satisfaction to the authorities by his good conduct and faithful discharge of his duties. They were so much pleased with him that when the order for his release came they offered to keep him as a salaried servant of Government if he should choose to stay—but Nobin of course thankfully declined the kind offer. According to him Port Blair bids fair to become a thriving settlement—one person, a man from Bombay, he said, carried on business there with a stock-in-trade of more than a lakh of rupees. The Hindus celebrate Durga Puja there!

Nobin has been made the theme of songs and ballads, the hero of dramas and jatras, and the subject of many a tale Not a few persons have made money by thus recounting his sorrows and sufferings. He is a poor man, and is it not meet that something should be done to set him up in life? The sympathy for him seems to be universal, and we think our countrymen cannot better demonstrate it than by raising a fund to settle him in life. We throw out this hint in the hope that some generous heart may take it up.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Chittagong correspondent:—

It is time that I should let you know something about Mr. Smith. You might recollect that while the Kirkwoodian dramas were being enacted in Chittagong under the official patronage of Mr. Lowis, public opinion here unanimously pointed to one man as the only officer who could advantageously replace Mr. Lowis, though only for a time, and allay the bitter feelings that were raging through the length and breadth of this unhappy land, and that man was Mr. Smith. Accordingly I threw out a hint to that effect in one of your issues, and it is well that Sir Richard Temple laid it to his heart.

Though it is now only two months that Mr. Smith is here, yet he has fully justified the expectations of the people. He has vigorously set himself to clear the Augean stable that his predecessor had left him, and to redress one by one the grievances of the people reared up with such persistent care by Mr. Kirkwood—may his shadow never grow less!—under the blind support of Mr. Lowis. As a man of untiring patience, thorough business habits, broad sympathy, acute in effect, and unswerving conscience, Mr. Smith has perhaps few equals in his own distinguished service. Frank and polite in his behavior, innocent as a child, and kind and courteous towards all, he is the very pattern of an English gentleman. Possessing a long experience of administrative work with sound views on all manner of subjects, he is amenable to arguments and open to conviction.

We understand that he has submitted the final report regarding the memorial submitted by certain coolies of Rangoonia tea-garden. We have not been able to know the contents of the report, as strict secrecy is maintained about it, but we have learnt this much that it has made Mr. Webster somewhat uneasy.

The oppressions that have hitherto gone on unrestrained in the Road Cess Office have also received a decided check. In the beginning of Road Cess operations in this District, the Deputy Collector then in charge of the Office, suggested to Mr. Kirkwood the propriety of valuing the estates at an average rate of Rupees 2 per *Kani*. Mr. Kirkwood ordered that the valuation should be carried on at the rate of Rupees 4. The Deputy Collector protested and submitted facts and figures to bear out his estimate. He was straight-way snubbed, and since that date was subjected to a style of treatment which made him ultimately leave that office. Shortly after returns from Zemindars poured in, and the Deputy Collector pointed out that they too supported his view. The Zemindars were set down as so many liars and local enquiries were ordered into the correctness of the returns submitted by them. In the meantime the summary valuations went on at the rate fixed by Mr. Kirkwood, against which objection returns came to be filed in thousands. These were also put down as false. The people became restless. What with the difficulty and the cost of preparing a regular return, and the cost of local enquiry, conducted in a most summary style, to which they were subjected, they became desperate. Mr. Kirkwood saw that matters were going too far, and then reduced the rate to Rupees 3. Still the objections continued flowing in in thousands, and when Mr. Smith assumed charge of the Division then had reached the appalling figure of 20,000 or 30,000! Struck with this extraordinary state of things he called upon Mr Kirkwood's successor to institute a thorough enquiry into the matter, and it turned out that 70,000 estates have been over-valued, and this has been done although month after month statements had been submitted to the Commissioner, and to the gentlemen of the Board of Revenue—that sinecure institution of our parental Government.

Mr. Smith recommended that the rate of valuation should be lowered, and fixed on principles laid down by him, which we understand, are as sound as they could be. It is said that he had also insisted that the valuation of the estates that have been over-valued, should be revised, but perhaps the Board thinking that it would not reflect much credit on their acuteness and supervision, for the work which has been going on during the last two years would have to be done *de novo*, at an additional cost of about Rupees 20,000, while approving of the former, has disapproved of the latter. Will Government kindly enquire what oppressions have hitherto been committed, and what amount of poor people's money has been wasted by the said over-valuation of Mr. Kirkwood, by the submission of objection returns and the cost of local enquiry, and what increase of assessment even if it were just, they are likely to yield. Road Cess, as you are well aware, is in itself a most oppressive kind of tax, particularly in Chittagong where every man has a piece of land, and the operations by which it was being introduced here has made the people greatly discontented.

The transfer of Thanah Meerkaserai to Noakhally was another piece of hardship, which Mr. Lowis had quietly allowed the Government to perpetrate. This subject has also received that attention from him which it so eminently deserves, and we understand that he had already sent up a protest against the propriety and justice of this transfer. The only subject that now remains to attract his attention is the Noabad Settlement, which considering the magnitude of interest involved, and its growing importance we make no doubt will receive his early consideration. In the meantime so much confidence is restored in this place where there was a few months before all alarm and suspicion that the people are busy in memorializing His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the retention of Mr. Smith in his present place. Such is the magic which the presence of a really good and worthy man works.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Khamargachee Des Hirosheeny Sobha.....	4	0	0
H. Solomon Esq., Cammilbah	13	4	0
Moulvi Abdool Barry, Kudwa	5	0	0
Babu Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Chupra	13	4	0
,, Nilmony Seal, Neemuch	1	4	6
,, Ramlal Pal, Agra	13	4	0
,, Manick Chunder Barooah, Gowhatty.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 18, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 20th October* 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant extensions of leave to the following officers:—

Mr. P. Hurley, C.S.,—for three months, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Leonard, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal,—for six months.

Mr. W. K. Clementson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector—for three months.

Baboo Prossono Kumar Dutt and Moulvi Fyzullah Khan are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The 21st October 1876.—Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, is also appointed to be a Superintendent of Survey under Section 4, Act V (B C) of 1876.

Baboo Kailash Chunder Ghose, Special Deputy Collector under the Irrigation Department, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C) of 1876. He is also vested with the powers of a settlement officer under Regulation VII of 1822.

Mr. George Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bunddruck division of the Balasore district, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th September 1876 is cancelled.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, employed on special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Burkaghurh estate, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation VII 1822.

Mr. Brajendra Nath De, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Persian to be held in Calcutta, in January next.

The 23rd October 1876.—Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which Baboo Soshee Bhusun Dutt was confirmed in the Seventh Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Jagat Chunder Roy is confirmed in the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date of Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee's confirmation in the Seventh Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee is confirmed in the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

REGISTRATION.—*The 24th October* 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Koushtea, in the district of Nuddea, *vice* Baboo Koonjo Lall Mookerjee, resigned.

EDUCATION.—*The 20ty October* 1876.—Baboo Doorga Dass Mookerjee, Head Master of the Purulia Government School, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Purulia.

Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee, Head Master, English Department of the Sanskrit College, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Howrah School during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radha Govinda Das, or until further orders.

Shyama Charan Gangooly, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Uttarparah School during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bana Mali Mitter, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 21st October* 1876.—Surgeon F. C. Ghose, acted as Civil Surgeon of Rajshahye from 22nd April to the 20th May 1874.

The Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Tarinee Churn Pal, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Dispensary at Dhenkanal, *vice* Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Tagore, directed to proceed to the Presidency. This cancels the orders of the 16th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, granting Assistant Surgeon Tarini Churn Pal leave of absence for two months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code,

Baboo Bach ram Chatterjee, M.A. and B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Basserhaut, in the district of the 24-Pergunahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Munno Lall Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Ghose, M.A., B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Dukhin Shabazpore, in the district of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Karuna Das Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Jodupati Banerjee, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Pubna, is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif of Midnapore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopee Nath Banerjee, or until further orders.

The 19th October 1876.—*Transfers.*—The undermentioned transfers have been made in the interests of the public Service :—

Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, and Baboo Mahima Chunder Guptoo Overseer, Third Grade, from the Hazareebagh Division to the Darjeeling Division.

The 21st October 1876.—*Notifications.*—The public works in the district of Julpigoree are transferred from the Darjeeling to the Dinagepore Division of public works, with effect from the 1st current.

The Sarun Division of public works is abolished with effect from the 31st current and the public works comprised in it will be included in the Mozufferpore Division.

The executive and other establishments attached to the Sarun Division are transferred to the Mozffuerpore Division.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of section 2, para. 2, Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, notice is hereby given that in lieu of the existing arrangements, the under-mentioned Officers of the Suburban Police have been appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths, with effect from 1st November 1876, within their respective areas, and that they will attend to their offices daily in the Section Buildings as noted below between the hours of 6 to 9 A. M. for the purposes of registration.

Police Sections with letters.	Locality.	Officers in charge.	Remarks.
A. Cossipore	50, Cossipore road ...	Sub-Inspr. Bany Madhub Mitter.	Ex-Officio.
B. Chitpore	29, Cossipore road ...	Inspector Sreenath Paul.	
C. Ooltadangah	55, Canal West road, (near Dum-Dum bridge)	G. E. Ines.	
D. Manicktollah	Manicktollah road ...	Sub-Inspr. Lockenath Ghose.	
E. Balleghattah	6 & 7, Nurkeldangah road	Inspector Kalinath Bose.	
F. Entally	12, Convent road ...	,, Mohendro Lall Sein.	
G. Baniapooker	16, Baniapooker lane ...	,, E. Robertson.	
H. Ballygunge	45, Old Ballygunge road...	,, A. Burroughs.	
I. Bhowanipore	40, Russa road (north) ...	,, Rajnarain Sein.	
J. Tollygunge	82, Russa road (south) ...	,, Wooma Churn Roy.	
K. Alipore	3, Jail road, Alipore ...	,, E. H. C. Powell.	
L. Doorgapore			
M. Watgunge	16, Watgunge road ...	,, R. McDowell.	
N. Ekbalpore	69 Diamond Harbour road	Serjeant Troylucko Mookerjee.	Nath
O. Garden Reach	63, Circular Garden Reach road ...	Sub-Inspr. Obhoy Coomar Banerjee,	

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners, for the Suburbs of Calcutta ; Alipore, the 20th October 1876.

SECTION 233 OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT IV. OF 1876.

No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine urinal cesspool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house drainage or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, house-drain or other receptacle so situated, shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

Published for general information,
ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

OBSERVATIONS ON RENT LAW.

BY

BABU HURRO PERSAUD CHATTERJEE.

To be had gratis—Apply with postage one anna to the Author at Kamanpota Bhowanipore in the Suburbs of Calcutta.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhita, 4 fasci ...	2	0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci. ...	7	0
Chitanya Chandrodays, Nataka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Markandeya Purana, 7 fasci ...	4	6
Srauta sutra, svalayanna 11 fasci ...	6	14
——— Latyayana, 9 fasci. ...	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci. ...	3	2
Nyaya Darsana, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Narada Pancharatra, 4 fasci. ...	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kavyadarsa, 5 fasci. ...	3	2
Sankhyysara, 1 fasci. ...	0	10
Brihat Sanhita, 7 fasci. ...	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci. ...	3	2
Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci. ...	15	0
Trittirya Sanhita, 28 fasci ...	17	8
Taittiriya Araya Aranyaka 11 fasci ...	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci ...	2	8
Mimansa Darsana, 12 fasci ...	7	8
Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci ...	11	14
Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci ...	1	10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Agni Purana, fasci ...	5	0
Sama Veda Sanhita, 15 fasci ...	9	6
Gopala Tapani, 1 fasci ...	0	10
Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani, 13 fasci ...	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Prithiraj Rasu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci ...	1	4
Rajatarangini, ...	4	0
Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV, ...	40	0
Purana Sangraha, ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci ...	1	4
Brihat Aranyaka Upanished, English, fasci ...	1	14
Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci ...	1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci ...	1	2
Sahitya Darpana, English, 5 fasci ...	3	4
Brahma Sutra, English, ...	1	0
Katantra, 4 fasci ...	4	0
Arabic & Persian Series.		
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci ...	25	0
Risalah-i-Shamsbiyah, ...	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci ...	3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr ...	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci ...	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci ..	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Suyuti's Itqan, 10 fasci ..	8	0
Isabah, 23 fasci with supplement ...	17	14
Tarikh Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci ...	4	6
Tarikh-i-Baihaki, complete in 9 fasci ...	5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, vols. I II. and III. complete in 15 fasci ...	9	6
Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci ...	2	3
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Iqbalnamah i Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci ...	1	14
Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci ...	8	2
Padishahnamah, 19 fasci with index, ..	11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index, ...	12	12
Ain-i-Akbari, 16 fasci ...	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete, ...	17	8
Khiradnamah-i-Iskandair 2 fasci complete, ...	2	0
Fatawa-i-'Alamgiri, vols. I II & III ...	16	0
Ain Akbari, English translation by H Blochmann, M. A, vol I, ...	12	4
Akbarnamah, 4 fasci ..	5	0
Maasir i' Alamgiri, by Muhammed Sepi, complete, 6 fasci with index ...	3	12
Tabaqat i Nasiri, English fasci ...	6	0
MISCELIANEOUS		
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols XII for 1842 to vol XXXVI 1867 except vols XXIIIXXIV. and XXIX. prices as per title page.	10	0
Asiatic Researches, vols VII to XII and vols XVII to XX each, ...	10	0
Do Do Index, ...	5	0
Catalogue of Mammalia, ...	3	0
——— of Fossil Vertebrata, ...	2	0
——— of Reptiles, ...	300	
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts, ...	1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian Manuscrip's, ..	1	0
Tibetan Dictionary, ...	10	0
———Grammar, ...	8	0
Ross' Annals of Oman, ...	2	0
Notices of Sanskrit manuscripts, 9 fasci ...	9	0
Blochmann's Persian Prosody, ...	5	0
The Tattariya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, 1 fasci ...	0	10
Istilahat i Sufiyah Edited by Dr A Sprenger, 8 vo ...	1	0
Jawam.'i ul' ilm ir-riazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4 to ...	2	0
Purana Sungraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerja, No 1,	1	0
Corcoran's Chinese Empire in Urdu, Vols. I. and II., per Vol ...	20	0
Wise's Hindu System of Medicine ...	9	0
The Pilgrimage of Fa Hian ...	5	0
Aborigines of India, by B H Hodgson, ...	3	0
History of the Afghans, Part 1, by Dorn, ...	5	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev W Taylor ...	2	0

H. C. MOOKERJEE LIBRARY.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of under-mentioned books and publications.

FROM THE GOVT. OF INDIA IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Gazetteer of the N. W. Provinces by E. T. Atkinson, 4 vols.

Orissa. By Dr. W. Hunter, 2 vols.

Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burmah. By Dr. Day.

Cotton in the Bombay Presidency. By Water R. Cassels.

Cotton Hand Book, Bengal.

Memoir of Dehradoon. By G. R. C. Williams.

The Timber Trees of India. By R. Balfour.

Gazetteer of the Bikaneer State. By Captain P. W. Powlett.

The Ramie (Rhea.) By T. Mœrman.

A Memoir of the Mathoora District. By F. S. Growse M. A. C. S.

Sketch of a portion of the country of Nepal. By Daniel Wright, M. A. M. D.

Statistical Account of the Native State of Manipur. By R. Brown, F. R. C. S.

A Manuel of Cinchona Cultivation in India. By G. King, F. L. S.

Correspondence regarding experimental Cotton Cultivation in Lower Bengal. By A. Galstin.

Report on the Cultivation and Trade in Jute in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Ker.

The Cultivation of Orleans Staple Cotton.

The Cultivation and curing of Tobacco in Bengal.

Administration Reports of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Report on the Nilgherry District. By *N.* R. Robertson, M. R. A.

Report on the Province of Ye, Tavoy and Margui. By J. W. Helfer, M. D. 1839.

Report of the Indian Cattle Plagues Commissioners, 1871.

Report on the preparation and use of Rhea Fibre. By J. Forbes Watson, M. A. London.

Report on the Trade of Muskat. By Major Ross, Political Agent and Counsel. 1871-72.

FROM THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Administration Report of the Public Works in the Madras Presidency for 1874-75.

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1874-75.

Administration Report of the Madras Presideney for 1874-75.

FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioners of the Central Provinces, for 1875.

Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1875-76.

FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh for 1875.

FROM THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal, 5 vols.

FROM BABU HURROPROSAD CHATTERJEA OF BHOWANIPORE.

Observations on Rent Law. By Hurroprosad Chatterjea.

FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMAH.

Reports on the Administration of British Burmah from 1867-68 to 1874-75, 8 vols

FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

Selections from the Record of the Mysore Chief Commissioner's office 1864.

A memorandum descriptive of the various tribes in the Mysore Provinces. By Major Puckle. 1867

Report on the Interior Administration, Resources and expenditure of the Government of Mysore, 1861.

Manuel of Kurg—a Gazetteer of the national features of the country and the Social and Political condition of its inhabitants. By Rev R. Pitcher. 1870

Memoir of the Koorg Survey, Part II. By Lieutenant Connor, 1870.

Memorandum on Cardamum cultivation in Koog. By E. Ludlow, 1871.

Description of the Balcbid Temple. By Captain Mackenzie, 1873.

The undersigned will thankfully accept presents of books and other publications for the Library from the public.

KRISTODAS PAL.
Hony. Secy.
Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee Library.

18 *British Indian Street, Calcutta, Oct.* 28, 1876.

কবিবর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কৃত কবিতাবলী সংশোধিত হইয়া পরিবর্দ্ধিত আকারে ৩য় বার মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে। কলিকাতা কালেজ ষ্ট্রীট, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরি, এবং রায় যন্ত্রে ১ টাকা মূল্যে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। মাসুল ৵০ আনা।

NOTICE.

DR. W. KNIGHTON.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY.

21 *Oxford Street Kilburn Road, London.*

This Agency has now been established many years and numbers amongst its constituents several native noblemen.

It undertakes the management of Legal, Commercial and General business on the most moderate terms.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

"AT Lahore, on the 8th instant, the wife of Babu Ishan Chandra Bose Assistant Accountant General Punjab, of a son."

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic disease of not long standing can be cured in 15 days indifficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানা বিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতে ছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি, জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানা প্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয় অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশড়িহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি. তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুকাল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই. অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালি ধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
মোঃ দেহুড়দা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pillswhich can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 acses with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

—⊙—

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36,	inch.
Rs.	15			19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	inch
Rs. 1,000,	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

28,	30,	32,	34,	36,	inch.
Rs. 12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000.	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

WE direct attention to our celebrated Artificial Teeth, which for comfort in wear, natural appearance, and utility both for eating and speaking, surpass any others made in this country.

Our Artificial Teeth are not made of *Ivory* but of *Stone*. They are non absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

J. CORFIELD & Co.,

DENTISTS,

10 & 11, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

N. B.—CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

TO LET

No. 10 SIMLA LANE.

A two-storied house fit for residence for native gentleman with family.

RENT RS. 25 PER MONTH.

Apply to Printer.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
In Silver „ „ 150 to 175
Gent's.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.
in Hunting, Half-hunting or Open Face Case.
Gold .....Rs. 200
Silver .....Rs. 90

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter .....Rs. 285
„ Half-hunter Rs. 300

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEAV WATCHES.
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.
Gent's.

THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Su perio Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case.....Rs. 45
In Solid Silver Case.....Rs. 50
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
Best finished Movements Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case... Rs. 150 to 300
In SilverCase... Rs. 50 to 100

CATALOGUES SENT TO UP-COUNTRY APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & Co., are prepared to manufacture Solid Silver articles suitable for the use of native noblemen and gentlemen at moderate rates of charge. The appliances of their large manufactory enable them to turn out with facility works of magnitude and skill, such as Silver Howdahs, Thrones, Palanquins, Assahs, Sotahs, Spears, Punkahs, Umbrellas, and other paraphernalia.

Estimates given. Rates of charge upon application.

HAMILTON & Co.,

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

READ

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

Yearly in advance, Rs. 12. *Postage and Packing free.*

The Manager, *Calcutta Magazine.*
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India.

LIGHT READING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A popular and complete edition.
OF
DEROZIO.
EDITED BY OWEN ARATOON.
Price, 1 *Re.*
THE BOOK MAY BE READ WITH MUCH PLEASURE.
Friend of India.
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, *Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.*

Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines.

THESE invaluable Medicines are composed only of medicinal herbs and are found to be efficacious under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in their operation that were ever offered to the world; and, the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure.

Small boxes of Nos. 1 and 2 per box	...	0 12
Larger size, ditto, more than double of above	...	1 12
Vegetable aperient powders	...	0 12
Ointment for sores. swellings, pains, skin diseases, and eruptions, per pot...	...	0 12
Larger size, ditto, double of above	...	1 8

The Hygeian Almanac for 1876 and other papers sent free on application.

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta,*
Agents for the British College of Health, London.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

ALIPORE.

RATES OF ADMISSION,

Monday	1 anna.
Tuesday	4 annas.
Wednesday...	Reserved for Members and Donors.
Thursday	4 annas.
Friday	4 „
Saturday	4 „
Sunday	8 annas.

Season tickets to expire on June 30. 1877 :—available for every day but Wednesdays.

Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horseback or foot.

Rs. 16 admitting the holder only, on horseback or foot.

Wednesday is reserved for members (*i. e.* subscribers of 100) and donors (*i. e.* subscribers of Rs. 1000.)

Carriages of non-subscribers and ticca garies Re. 1 extra. Horses of non-subscribers 4 annas extra.

Planquins ..... 8 Annas.

The rink is now open: Subscribers admitted free, non-subscribers Re. 1.

Pleasure-boats may be hired at Re. 1 the hour,

Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

Members and donors with their families have free admission with carriages every day.

H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohan Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR, & Co. (19)

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

By appointment,

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

NATIVE MEDICAL HALL
No. 146 *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana, Calcutta.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prikly heat and itching eruptions.

Price per Bottle 12 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 6 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 6 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation gleet, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah. Postage* 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

(27) BINOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.

Per Month	1 2
„ Annum	11 8
„ Single Copy	0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 4

RATE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Per line	0	4	0

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.